

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 3.
WHOLE NUMBER 1095.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

MADAGASCAR AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE very interesting letter from Lieutenant Mason A. Shufeldt, U. S. Navy, which we publish below, gives the first information of his entrance upon his work of exploring the interior of the island of Madagascar. Our latest advices are in a private letter, written at the first forest station, about ten hours west of Antananarivo, on the evening of May 28, 1884, by the flickering light of a Malagasy candle. The extracts we publish from the *Madagascar Times* show how cordial a greeting Lieutenant Shufeldt has received from the people, as well as the officials, of Madagascar, including the Queen and the members of her Cabinet.

The *Times* says: "The Malagasy Government seems to regard the visit of Lieutenant Shufeldt with evident pleasure and satisfaction. The Lieutenant is the first United States naval officer who has ever visited the Capital; in fact it is the first time the United States uniform has been seen here at all, and the Prime Minister seems to appreciate most highly the signal mark of good feeling and friendship displayed by the Government at Washington towards Madagascar, in sending Lieutenant Shufeldt on a special mission accredited to Her Majesty."

In our judgment our officers can be engaged in no more important work just now, than that of extending our relations with foreign powers, and in conducting such expeditions as that of Lieutenant Shufeldt has undertaken. It is an excellent experience for the officers themselves, and what they gain, the public service gains; and it is a means of extending our knowledge of foreign countries with which our commercial relations are or might be intimate, and cultivating more intimate relations with them. It is to foreign intercourse, foreign commerce, and foreign immigration that we are largely indebted for our rapid progress as a nation, and it is a strange fatality which would lead us to neglect this means of further growth in commerce and wealth.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

THROUGH THE "SLAVE CATCHERS" DISTRICT OF WESTERN MADAGASCAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHEN any one undertakes an enterprise which both his own experience and the experience of others well informed stamps with the possibilities of many dangers, that one is apt, if a discreet and cautious person, to weigh well the objects to be gained in comparison with the risks assumed. I propose, on the morning of May 28, 1884, to start from Antananarivo, the capital and in the centre of Madagascar, to the westward, crossing the now undefined branches of the Siziabongy River, tramping through a vast region as yet untrod by the foot of white man and inhabited by the most savage of the wandering tribes of Madagascar; I lead a party of about two hundred men and hope to reach the seacoast some where in the vicinity of Audakati or Mourondava in one month's time. To make plain the objects and the risks of this expedition, I will divide them into two separate subjects.

FIRST: THE OBJECTS.

Madagascar may to-day be defined as the really last stronghold of American trade in the Eastern Sea. One by one, from the once freshly opened ports and coasts of the vast Orient—the Indies and the Dark Continent of Africa; the scattered isles of the Southern Ocean, the Continent of Australia, the Dutch East Indies—the story is the same; the lesson as bitter here, there, everywhere over the broad world of commerce—the rapid disappearance of our flag before the relentless iron prows of the British steamers.

Without venturing into statistics, it may be briefly stated that seven-tenths of the entire commerce of Madagascar is American—not always carried in Ameri-

can bottoms, or consigned to, or introduced by American houses—but the products of the United States and its imports far exceed those of all other nations together. Yet in every way, through every channel and by all the means and devices known to competitive trade, England, France and Germany are making fierce attacks upon our commercial interests in Madagascar. While we—alas! the lessons of the past are but dead echoes in the loss of our national sense—vain warnings to check or alter our aimless national policy. Little by little we retreat, until retreat becomes rout, and rout another field deserted, another opportunity lost. Madagascar, an island larger than the Republic of France, and longer than from New York to Omaha, and covering an area of 235,000 square miles, is rich in every possible product and material conducive to the building up of a vast trade; it is inhabited by races of men eager to possess the inventions of civilization, and ready and most willing to throw open every pathway of trade to a commercial nation.

It is impossible in a limited article as this to convey to the mind of anyone ignorant and possibly indifferent to the trade possibilities of Madagascar, a proper sense of the opportunities offered in this part of the Eastern world. Not an article of any value that possesses the simple virtue of novelty but would find a ready sale among the Malagasy. Not a product that is indigenous to these latitudes but could be returned in trade. From a nail, a screw, a hand-saw, to the complicated machinery of a steam sugar mill; from the cheap revolver to the breech-loading gun; from a needle to a sewing-machine—the possibilities of import are the same, equally open and encouraging. On the other hand, the island has to offer—as yet undeveloped industries—rubber, sugar, hides, orchilla, gum copal, vanilla—all in abundance, and the innumerable products of a rich tropical country; rich in minerals, rich in coal, but richer above all else in that earnest wish on the part of a new nation struggling to the surface of civilization, to possess the articles characteristic of that State in other people and thus have at least the outward signs of "a visible progress."

It is plain, then, that whatever effort is made, at whatever risk, by any individual of any one nationality, opens the road and attracts the attentions and interest of the Malagasy.

It is with such a design and influenced by such a purpose—the awakening of American trade interests in a new and rich country, as yet unpioneered by white man—that I have determined to push the opportunities offered me by my present position.

THE RISKS OF THE JOURNEY.

The country which it is my present object to travel, is that great area of forest and woodland territory, stretching from the capital of Madagascar to Mourondava on the west coast, inhabited by a generally quiet and peaceful race of people, in closer vicinity to the capital, but often raided, by the farther to the westward, and fierce tribe of Coast Sakalavas.

At present the interference of the French in Madagascar, has virtually deprived the Prime Minister of the power to enforce with rigor the policy of the Hova Government—the carrying out of the articles in the recent treaties contracted with the several foreign powers and the Government of Madagascar in particular reference to slavery. Besides this it is doubtless a fact, that the French have employed spies of native origin to excite the, at all times, ready insubordination of the coast tribes against the Hova jurisdiction. Thus is living on the coast of Madagascar to the West and a short distance above Maidaterano, a certain half breed Arab by the generally known name of Rafenetrao, who is the most interested individual in the present prosperous and rapidly growing slave trade between the West coast of Madagascar and Mozambique. This person, whose particular trade in the slave markets is the capture of chil-

dren from ten to fifteen years of age, has taken advantage of the present powerless interference of the Hova Government, to come inland and place himself at the head of about 2,000 Sakalaves and has devastated the country between the head of the Siziabongy River and the area within a day's journey of the capital. As already expressed it is my intention to visit and survey this at present raided, most dangerous district. For that purpose I have accepted of an office from His Excellency the Prime Minister of Madagascar, and at the head of two hundred men, accompanied by Mr. Victor F. W. Stanwood, U. S. Commercial Agent for Audakasi, will endeavor to force our way through the disturbed district to the sea.

It is needless to say that both with the Hova Government and in the opinion of the foreign residents here the success of such an expedition will redound to the credit of the American name in this island.

I shall as usual take observations with reference to position each morning and noon, as well as collect such natural history objects as will be of interest to science from this strange land, also taking photographs, sketches, etc., of importance.

For an American naval officer to be in the position that your subscriber finds himself to-night—in a most romantic land, about to head a desperate adventure into a trackless country yet untrod by the foot of white man, at the leadership of a people who neither speak his language nor understand his motives—it is hard, as I write these hurried lines to the *JOURNAL*, by the flicker of a single Malagache candle, to understand and to appreciate the many anxious thoughts, the many serious conjectures and the many happy hopes for a successful ending that agitate and heavily weigh the heart.

MASON A. SHUFELDT, Lieut. U. S. Navy,
On special service in Madagascar.

LIEUTENANT SHUFELDT'S RECEPTION IN MADAGASCAR.

In the numbers for April 30, May 7 and May 21, of the *Madagascar Times*, "a weekly journal of civilization for the island of Madagascar," published at the capital, Antananarivo, we find interesting accounts of the most cordial reception extended to Lieutenant Shufeldt, as a representative of our Government. In its number for April 30, 1884, the *Times* says:

The reception of a foreign official is decidedly a gala day in Antananarivo, especially when that official is the representative of a friendly Power, and if we may judge of the depth of friendly feeling by the amount of friendly demonstrations, then the events of yesterday are evident signs that there exists not only on the part of the Government, but amongst the people generally, a very good feeling towards the "stars and stripes" of the United States.

Lieutenant Mason Shufeldt, U. S. N., to whom we have already made several references in our past numbers, arrived in the suburbs of our city last Friday. He spent about nine days on the road from Mahanoro to Imerina, and in every town or village through which he passed he was the object of the greatest personal attention, and the most marked official courtesy. In most places the people even turned out and swept up the village in his honor, and as the Lieutenant in his palanquin, guarded by an escort of soldiers and officers given by the Governor of Mahanoro, rode into the village the natives rushed with new woven mats to spread over their floors, vying with each other as to who should have the honor of entertaining a United States officer for their guest. Presents of all kinds were brought by the people as a mark of welcome, accompanied by speeches conveying the respect and good feeling which they entertained for the flag and the nation which Lieutenant Shufeldt represented.

When Lieutenant Shufeldt arrived within the boundaries of Imerina (the central province), Her Majesty the Queen and His Excellency the Prime Minister both sent out officers to meet him and inquired as to his health and the journey which he had made, and escorted him to the house of Rampona, in a quiet suburb of Antananarivo, where it is customary to take a short rest, pending an official reception into the royal city.

During his three days' residence at Andrasoro Lieutenant Shufeldt received numerous private visits from the American residents here, as well as frequent inquiries from the Government regarding his personal health and comfort. A *Times* reporter also called upon the Lieutenant at Andrasoro. Lieutenant Shufeldt is a tall, soldierly-like man about 30 years of age, but appears rather older, especially after the fatigue and hard work of which he evidently shows signs. He has travelled here from the Cores under considerable difficulties, and has suffered somewhat from fever in Mauritius, without taking into account the uncomfortable passage from Mauritius to Mahanoro and the journey up country.

Tuesday, April 23, a company of the Royal Guards, with a band and ten officers of high rank, with "Ramaha 14th honor in command," escorted Lieut. Shufeldt to his apartments in the city, Ramaha welcoming him in the name of the Queen in a brief address, which was appropriately responded to. The soldiers presented arms, the band struck up the Malagasy national anthem and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and a State palanquin, with four of the Queen's horses, carried the Lieutenant into Antananarivo, when he was again welcomed by a distinguished company, the Bishop proposing his health. The Times in its next number says:

On Thursday morning, May 1, officers from the palace brought to the Lieutenant's present of a handsome fat bullock as a mark of welcome from the Queen. This was followed by sheep, turkeys, geese, fowls, bags of rice and other fruits from His Excellency the Prime Minister, and numerous similar tokens of welcome from the leading men of the State.

Notwithstanding the fever from which the Lieutenant is suffering somewhat severely, he is literally overwhelmed with visits both from Malagasy and foreigners; and everyone expresses his well-wishes for the success of the Lieutenant's mission.

Friday at 3 o'clock was the time appointed for an official audience with Her Majesty Ranavalomanjaka, and in honor of the event a guard of soldiers lined the streets leading to the palace gates, and the red-and-white flag was displayed over the palace.

Walking up the newly paved street leading to the gate of the Royal Palace or "Rova," as it is called, the Lieutenant, in company with his escort, mounted the steps of the palace yard, lined with the national guards, wearing curious leather hats, somewhat in imitation of the old Roman helmets, and crossing bayonets in front of the gate, over which peers a large eagle, the arms of the Rova sovereign.

Entered into Her Majesty's presence, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presented him to the Queen, who was seated on a scarlet throne at the head of the room. Around the throne stood all the Cabinet Ministers, and in a double row were the princes, princesses, and other members of the Malagasy Court. Her Majesty was dressed in a light pink satin dress trimmed with gold lace, and wore a golden crown.

Lieut. Shufeldt bowed on being presented to Her Majesty, but as she gracefully bade him adieu, he mounted the steps of the throne, and in a respectful posture shook hands with her, after which the Prime Minister cordially offered his hand. The Lieutenant then made the following speech to the throne:

YOUR MAJESTY: The great Republic of America, an officer of which I am, entertains none but the most kindly and interested feelings of friendship for your Majesty's Dominions, and wishes for a long, prosperous and peaceful reign to yourself. The United States has not forgotten her own struggling infancy, nor ever ceased to give expression to her sympathy for those other peoples earnestly endeavoring to assume a position amongst the civilized and Christian family of Nations. To give fast expression to these sentiments I have been sent to your Majesty's Dominions to learn more of the habits and customs of your Majesty's subjects, and to bind by a better knowledge of these things the already close ties of amity and interest that happily exist between the two Governments. I bring from my Government its best wishes for the prosperity of Madagascar, for the peace and happiness of its people, and for a long and glorious reign to your Majesty, to the end that this power may steadily advance to that glorious future promised all nations under the blessing of God.

After the Lieutenant had delivered his address, and it had been translated to the Queen, her Majesty handed her speech to the Prime Minister, who read it in Malagasy, after which it was translated into English. The following is a literal translation of the Queen's reply:

I am much pleased at your arrival in my capital conveying to us the most kindly and interested feelings of friendship from the Government of the United States of America.

I accept with heartfelt thanks the warm feelings of friendship and the good wishes expressed by that Great Republic for the welfare of myself and that of my people.

These good wishes have existed for a long time, and what you now express confirms those facts.

I therefore wish you to convey to your Government my personal thanks, as well as those of my Government, for these expressions of feelings of friendship towards us.

My sincere desire is the advancement of civilization and the progress of commerce for the prosperity of my people and the benefit of the country under my dominion. I hope that we may take as an example the struggling infancy of the United States of America to assume a position amongst the civilized and the Christian Family of Nations.

I desire you to express to the Government of the United States of America that we are earnestly willing to be always in good amity with all nations; especially with the United States Government, which have been so long in friendly relations with us, and that I sincerely wish the prosperity of the American people over which rules that powerful Republic.

Further, I wish you would express to the Government of the United States of America our great pleasure for their having selected such an officer like you, whom we believe is animated already with good wishes for the benefit of Madagascar, to convey to us these feelings of friendship.

A few general remarks terminated the audience. His excellency the Prime Minister evidently saw that the Lieutenant was suffering severely from fever.

On Saturday morning Lieutenant Shufeldt had an official interview with his excellency the Prime Minister, and on Saturday afternoon at half-past five a banquet was given at the Foreign Office in his honor, at which Ravoninahitriniarivo, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and late ambassador to the United States, presided in the name of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar.

The Lieutenant was seated at the head of the table with the Secretary of State on his right, and the Queen's sister on his left. Towards the close of the dinner the Secretary of State proposed the "toast of the President of the United States, the Queen of Madagascar and the Prime Minister." After being drunk with musical honors, Lieut. Shufeldt arose and replied as follows:

The Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you sincerely for the honor you have paid my country in the least just proposal. To the average American in that far-away land of which I have the honor of being a citizen, to be in the heart of Madagascar carries with it the impression of an isolation from all evidences of civilization; a separation from that policy of progress so dear to the heart of every Republican; an exile from those sights and scenes that daily bespeak the rapid growth of the power of freethought and speech. But from the moment of my arrival in this great island, to now, how different have been my impressions, how pleasurable my emotions, how strong my convictions of the future of Madagascar.

I see around me on every side the healthy evidences of a great reform—evidences that advocate advance, and bespeak your destiny.

I see around me a great land, rich in all the resources of a great Empire, washed on all sides by those oceans that are the crowded highways of modern commerce, and inhabited by a people quick to understand the necessities of modern progress.

I see a country just emerging from the darkest barbarism, a race reaching for the light, a national sentiment earnest in desire, strong in purpose, firm in belief.

To such a country and to such a people it is impossible that the sympathy of every American should not be extended.

It is impossible to any one who has at heart a conviction of the future of the human family not to watch with anxiety the solution of the question—the experiment of civilization—among the Malagasy.

But it must not be forgotten that no nation can be really great unless its influence—the national influence—is felt abroad at all times. National isolation is chains to the exertion of a national policy—shackles to the extension of a national idea.

However great a country is at home, she must be ever weak abroad when distinguished by the absence of her flag. There is no lesson more seriously to be studied or learned by heart than this.

As I have said, the destiny of Madagascar, and the prosperity and happiness of her people will be watched by my country with interest, not unmixed with anxiety. We are the giant of progress—you the child of reform—hand in hand in sentiment we should tread that path that leads to a history made brilliant by the bright reflection of reform—made noble by an earnest activity.

I have the honor to propose the health of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar coupled with that of the President of the United States, and His Excellency the Prime Minister.

To this the Secretary of State again replied in appropriate terms expressing the warm sentiments that were daily growing in Madagascar towards the United States in proportion as they learned more and more of that great country.

This was followed by Mr. Bachelier who proposed the health of the Malagasy Army.

On the 20th of May Lieut. Shufeldt had a private audience with the Queen, and his further movements were recorded in the letter from him which we give above.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. R. A. Lovell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lovell, lately visiting in Philadelphia, have returned to Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, has arrived in the East on a few weeks' visit.

Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cavalry, and O. L. Best, 1st Artillery, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week. Lieut. Best left later for Fort Adams, R. I., on a visit to his father, Colonel O. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery.

Major Geo. B. Russell, U. S. A., and family, have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to the East.

Captain E. M. Hoyt, 4th Cavalry, formally entered upon his duties as Inspector-General of the Department of the East on Monday of this week, and will shortly move into quarters at Governor's Island.

General John A. Logan paid a visit to his son at West Point on Friday last, and naturally was the object of much interest. General Merritt gave him a hospitable reception at his quarters, where he staid until Monday of this week.

Colonel P. T. Swaine, 23d U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in New York, is expected to take command of his regiment in New Mexico about Sept. 1.

Major Edward Collins, 1st U. S. Infantry, is on his way East from Arizona to spend seven or eight weeks.

Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, 1st Infantry, has rejoined at Arizona from a pleasant visit to San Francisco on special service.

Major M. P. Miller, 5th Artillery, will leave West Point, the latter part of August and afterwards join his regiment in New York Harbor. The 5th will then have all its field officers—Hamilton, Closson, Jackson, Wildrick and Miller—present for duty with it, the only artillery regiment enjoying that distinction.

Captain W. P. Clark, U. S. A., of General Sheridan's staff registered in New York early in the week at the Gilsey House.

Captain E. J. Stivers, 25th Infantry, left Fort Snelling early in the week on a month's leave, which he may prolong until early in October.

Capt. Charles Bird, U. S. A., now at Fort Spokane, will spend a few weeks on leave before taking on his new duties at Helena.

Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., came to New York this week to spend a leave of absence until the end of August.

Lieutenant W. W. Galbraith, 5th U. S. Artillery, who is visiting in New York and vicinity, will shortly leave for Chester, Pa., to attend his duties at the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, now recuperating on leave, will return to New York early in September, in time to get ready for his duties as Judge-Advocate of the Swain Court-martial, which meets at Washington, September 10.

Colonel H. M. Black, 23d Infantry, rejoined this week at Fort Wayne, Mich., from his visit to the Gettysburg encampment, and will shortly submit a report of his observations to General Sheridan.

The Helena Independent advertising to the approaching departure of Major T. E. Eckerson, U. S. A., for the East, says: "All in our city will be sorry to lose him, as he has made many friends during his stay here. He will be retired in January next."

Major John Egan, U. S. A., and the portion of his Light Battery sent to Governor's Island, for service in connection with the reception of the dead of the Greely Expedition, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, glad to get home after their wet experience in New York.

Lieutenant E. St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Artillery, now visiting East, will return to Fort Leavenworth about the end of August.

Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, reached his sixty-first birthday on Sunday last, August 10.

Lieutenant W. W. Griffin, Royal Artillery, British Army, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last, on the City of Chicago.

Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Camp Virginia, White Sulphur Springs, the middle of this week, from a brief respite from camp duty.

Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cavalry, on Friday of this week, relinquished duty on the staff of General Crook as Inspector General of the Department of Arizona, and will shortly join his regiment at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. His many friends at Whipple Barracks were loath to part with him. The vacated position will be filled by Captain J. G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, for so many years a personal staff officer of General Crook.

The San Francisco News Letter says: A newly announced engagement is that of Miss Mary Moares and Lieut. Galt of the Navy, and is one which will give sincere pleasure to the countless friends of the fair bride elect, who is one of the most popular and admired young ladies in society. The wedding day is named for early in September, and already the happy pair are in receipt of congratulations innumerable and best wishes for their future happiness.

Major W. F. Drum, 14th U. S. Infantry, has been chosen by Gen. Miles as Inspector of the Department of the Columbia, which has had no permanent Inspector for some time past. Major Drum's twenty-three years' Army experience amply qualifies him for the position.

Capt. J. T. Haskell, 28d Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, from his visit to the Militia encampment, at Island Lake, near Brighton.

Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, U. S. A., who is East on leave, has been visiting old friends at West Point.

Asst. Surg. L. M. Maus, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Corwin Sage, J. T. Kerr and P. B. McCoy, were guests at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, recently, on their way to Fort Snelling, to engage in rifle practice.

Lieut. Thos. H. Barber, U. S. A., Aide to General Hancock, left New York early this week to be absent until October.

Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th U. S. Infantry, is expected North from Texas to remain for some seven or eight weeks.

The Telegram of Monday reports that Henry Creamer and Edward Ahern, two recruits for the Regular Army, while sitting in the private room of recruiting station, at No. 174 Hudson street, early that morning, got talking about firearms, and Ahern said that he had a heavy cavalry revolver in his box which he would like to show Creamer. He procured it and was handing it to Creamer, when it was discharged. The bullet struck Creamer in the left breast, slightly above the heart, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Creamer was sent to Chambers Street Hospital and Ahern was arrested.

The Vancouver Independent, of July 31, says: Chaplain Nave goes to Fort Townsend. Capt. Barnett, U. S. A., has recently returned to Portland. Major J. I. Rodgers, 1st Art., came up from Canby on a flying trip to headquarters a few days since. Major L. Smith takes command of Fort Klamath. The wife of Surgeon W. H. Barthold died at the Barracks Sunday, after two years of severe suffering, endured with patient resignation. Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st Inf., arrived from Fort Klamath, Tuesday, and on Monday goes to Sidney Barracks. Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., has rejoined his station.

Lieutenant J. H. Weber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., registered at the Merchant's Hotel, Minneapolis, a few days ago on his way to Arizona.

The marriage at Fort Laramie, July 23d, of Lieutenant D. A. Frederick, 7th Infantry, to Miss Hardin, sister of Lieutenant E. E. Hardin, of that regiment, was celebrated with all the eclat usual at military weddings. The bride and groom were the recipients of many handsome presents.

Mayor Johnson received a telegram from Lieutenant Greely August 6, naming Thursday, August 14, as the date of the proposed reception at his home.

Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, and the officers of his command were assiduous this week in their endeavours to aid the 12th New York in the object for which it has gone into camp at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

After a pleasant sojourn among relatives and friends in Boston, Manchester and Portland, Mrs. C. C. Ousick rejoined her husband in Kansas city on the 10th instant. Lieutenant Ousick and family will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Loomis during their stay in the city.

The Sunday Herald says: "Little Phil Sheridan, Jr., recently celebrated his fourth birthday while his parents were in Chicago. From that city they dispatched to him a congratulatory telegram on the occasion, which he keeps as a precious souvenir, proudly displaying the same to all friends and acquaintances. Walking along or loitering in some of the pleasant squares with their bonnet, General Sheridan's four little ones, all so near of a size, attract considerable attention from passers-by, who frequently pause in astonishment to listen to the children chattering away to each other in French with all the ease of natives born to that tongue."

The Apache Rocket of August 1st, says:

General Stanley visited Fort Clark last week.... Lieutenant M. F. Eggleston and lady arrived from Pena Colorado Wednesday, and are the guests of Major and Mrs. Gardner.... It is reported that one of the young officers of the 10th Cavalry will be married soon to one of the most attractive young ladies of the Fort Davis social circle.... Lieutenant T. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry, and Lieutenant T. C. Woodbury, 10th Infantry, were selected from this post to take part in the annual competition in target practice at Fort Clark this month.... A delightful hop was given by the officers and ladies of the post Wednesday evening complimentary to Miss Lee, Lieutenant Woodbury, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Eggleston, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all present.... Mr. Edward Hartnet, an old employee in the Q. M. D., who has for some time been under the able treatment of Major W. H. Gardner, surgeon U. S. A., is still seriously ill.... J. Bauffman, an old veteran of the Mexican War, and the oldest employee of the Q. M. D. in Texas, dropped off quite unexpectedly in the post hospital July 17th. Everybody knew "Old Dad," as he was familiarly called.

The Bartholdi statue, with its pedestal, will be 220 feet high, surpassing the far famed Colossus of Rhodes, who stood only about 140 feet without his stockings.

LIEUT. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cavalry, is on his way North, from Texas, to join at the Military Academy for duty in the Department of Modern Languages.

GENERAL D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., has rejoined at San Antonio, from a visit to Fort Clark, Texas.

CAPTAIN S. G. Whipple, 1st Cavalry, under recent orders, relinquishes duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and goes on sick leave until the day of his retirement.

LIEUT. L. M. Brett, 2d Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

COLONEL W. B. Royall, 4th Cavalry, and Mrs. Royall, were at Narragansett Pier, R. I., this week.

THE Rock Island Union, referring to recent orders assigning Captain Ernest H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, to station at Rock Island, says: "The news will call forth general expressions of satisfaction among our citizens, who will accord him a hearty welcome on his arrival. Under Capt. Ruffner we may hope that Rock Island will be again the headquarters of the Upper Mississippi River improvement."

LIEUT. S. E. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Seyburn, have joined at Fort Union, N. M.

CHAPLAIN J. H. Macomber, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Custer, Montana, registered at the Nicollet House, Minneapolis, the latter part of last week.

THE Court Martial sitting at Fort Leavenworth, for the trial of Captain Geo. T. Olmsted, U. S. A., expected to conclude its labors this week.

LIEUT. F. W. Mansfield, 11th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

We regret to learn that Miss Greer, daughter of Captain James A. Greer, U. S. N., dislocated her shoulder while bathing at Old Point last week. Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, was called in, and took charge of the case.

LIEUT. E. St. J. Greble, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Leavenworth, is visiting at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Among the sharpshooters of the Department of the Missouri are Captain J. M. Thompson, and Lieutenants J. S. Marsteller and J. B. Pierce, 24th Infantry, and Lieutenants H. A. Wright and M. D. Parker, 9th Cavalry. Captain G. K. Brady, 23d Infantry, now in the Department of the East, qualified as a sharpshooter in the Missouri.

GENERAL R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., left New York this week on a month's well-earned vacation.

THE anniversary of the battle of Stonington was duly observed at New London on Saturday, August 9.

LIEUT. W. E. Almy, 5th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from a visit to Philadelphia.

THE Boston Journal says: "One hundred thousand United States soldiers were massed under General Sheridan in the Southwest just after the war, to induce Louis Napoleon to let Mexico alone. General Grant was in favor of force, Secretary Seward couched a diplomatic request to the French Emperor in the politest terms. This angered Grant. General Ayres says he took dinner with General Grant that day, and he said hardly a word throughout the whole repast. After it was over they went out together to smoke, and sat down on one of the parapets. General Ayres gave General Grant a long black cigar, and he sat down and puffed away, 'till silent. Finally Grant blurted out a single remark: 'I'm down on Louis Napoleon and Bill Seward,' and this was the sum of his conversation for that day."

The known dangers of Arctic exploration have no power to daunt those with the genuine explorer's spirit. When Sir John Franklin was preparing for his last expedition, objections were offered to his going, because he had reached the age of 60 years. His friend Sir Edward Parry, replied, "He is the ablest man I know of, and if you do not send him he will certainly die of despair." Said Franklin himself, when asked to repose on his laurels, "My lord, I am but 59." It is related that he appeared as jealous of a few months of his age, when it was a question of exposure to great danger, or of executing a work of difficulty or suffering, as a woman would of being thought older than the parish register showed.

The ball given at the Farragut House, Rye Beach, N. H., Aug. 5, by the Farmer's Club to the naval officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, and to which our correspondent at Portsmouth last week alluded, was the most noted social event since the grand reception given to Adm. Farragut immediately after the close of the war. Three hundred invitations were issued and accepted. The house was handsomely decorated and Carter's band of Boston furnished music for dancing. Among the prominent people present were ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson and Mrs. Robeson, Admiral Lucie, Admirals Wells, Captain Witte, Captain Carpenter, P. A. Surgeon Ashbridge, Commander Gridley, Lieutenants Davenport, Whiting, Kimball and Downes; Ensigns Eldredge, Sears and Mulligan, and Cadets Palmer, Elliot, Hughes, Hill, Herme and Ledbetter, representing the Navy-yard and the seven vessels of the fleet. The officers were accompanied by Mrs. Lucie, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Downes and Mrs. Gulick. Plates were laid for three hundred, and an elegant supper was served. Letters of regret were received from Commander Schley and the officers of the *Thetis* and from the captain and officers of the *Constellation*.

We find the following, under the heading "Lost," in a Boston paper: "Black cashmere embroidered Shawl, trimmed with wide gimpure lace, on a drive Wednesday, Aug. 6, from Navy yard through Charlestown, Somerville, Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. Liberal reward if returned to Commander Kauka, Boston Navy-yard."

THE Baltimore American, referring to the fact that Commander W. S. Schley, U. S. N., is a Marylander, says: "He is the son of John T. Schley, who was for many years a leading member of the Bar of Frederick County, and died in Baltimore eight years ago. His widow, Mrs. S. M. Schley, is now with her daughter, living at 39 Courtland street in Baltimore. His wife is Mrs. Nannie Franklin, daughter of Mr. George R. Franklin, of Annapolis. They have three children. Scott is very fond of his family, a man of very pleasant and amiable character, always in good humor and never out of temper."

THE Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution has issued a circular setting forth the purposes of the organization and calling attention to "the steady decline of the proper celebration of our national holidays," and the belief is expressed that this growing lack of interest is mainly due to the neglect on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes to perform their duty, of keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived.

COLONEL Cuvier Grover, 1st U. S. Cavalry, for the first time in some years, we believe, is a visitor to New York, registering early in the week at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE monthly meeting and banquet of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, at Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening, August 6, was made unusually interesting by the presence of Generals Rosecrans and Slocum, and other distinguished officers from Dayton, where they were investigating matters at the Soldiers' Home. Among others present were Colonels James Van Voast, W. E. Merrill and F. L. Guenther, Major J. M. Brown, Captain W. B. Pease and Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, of the Army. Captain C. A. Booth, U. S. A., of Columbus Barracks, O., was elected a member of the Order at this meeting.

A WASHINGTON letter says: "Not much store is ordinarily put by a man who parts his hair in the middle, adorns the lapel of his coat with a bouquet and leads the german. But perhaps Commander Schley and Lieutenants Greely and Emory, although offending in this way, will be excepted from this stricture. Lieutenant Greely, as is shown by his recently printed picture, parts his hair in the middle, is a good dresser, and is nice about most things. Commander Schley is very fond of society and subscribes to all of its fashionable requirements, and Lieutenant Emory is decidedly a devotee of fashion. He is a favorite in society, and last winter, while waiting orders here to proceed to the land of ice and snow, was leading the german and distributing the favors with great relish and success. It might be said, indeed, that he stepped right out of the ball room on to the deck of his ship; and yet these three men, all of fashionable cut and fancy have shown, in the face of the greatest hardship and danger, courage and endurance that have challenged the admiration of the world."

A WRITER on Military Berlin, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, says: "Soldiers do not play at soldiering here, as French school-boys have done latterly. Fighting is considered by the Germans a business, or a trade, or an art—as you may like to call it—which is to be learned very seriously, and which keeps the young men, who are *volens volens* devoted to it, during almost the whole day in their quarters or on the parade ground. As to the officers they are nearly as much taken up by their work as the most hard-working official, mercantile clerk, or artisan. The Lieutenant of the Guards, who has nothing to do but show his fine uniforms in the streets, exists only in the imagination of people who have never seen him. That aristocratic young gentleman generally begins his work at 6 o'clock in the morning in summer, at 8 in the winter, and is tired out when at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening he has at last got through it. It is not he, certainly, who crowds the streets of Berlin. He has other things to do than to walk about even when he happens to be on leave."

LIEUT.-COL. A. J. Alexander, 2d U. S. Cavalry, on leave in the East, is located with his family at Block Island.

ADMIRAL R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., and his daughter arrived in San Francisco from Panama Aug. 2.

LIEUT. C. M. McCartney, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., last week, and took command of the *Speedwell* Aug. 9.

LIEUT. R. D. Read, 10th Cavalry, is visiting at Clarksville Tennessee.

GEN. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., after a pleasant trip East, returned recently to San Francisco and resumed duty at Gen. Pope's headquarters.

COL. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., arrived in San Antonio this week and inspected the arsenal there. He was heartily welcomed by old friends at Gen. Stanley's headquarters.

LIEUT. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., was accorded a hearty public reception at Roslyn, Long Island, on returning to his summer residence there, "Clifton," on Friday of last week. Guns were fired, bells were rung, triumphal arches were erected, and various other tokens of appreciation of his gallant services in the Arctic expedition.

LIEUT. Giles B. Harber, U. S. N., is visiting his home at Youngstown, O., and will return to Washington for duty at the Navy-yard the latter part of September.

CHIEF Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a trip to Canada.

COLONEL Frank Bridgman, Pay Department, recently retired, has given up his proposed trip abroad this summer on account of the cholera ravages in the vicinity of Nice, France, where he intended visiting his sister. He will remain in Washington until September, when he will go to Boston, and thence proceed on a Western trip.

LIEUT. H. J. Hunt, Jr., U. S. N., of the Arctic cruiser *Bear*, is suffering from a temporary loss of voice, resulting from a cold he took before leaving New York.

LIEUT. William P. Duvall, 5th Art., the new Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Mutual Aid Association, has not as yet become entirely familiar with his new duties, owing to the time he is compelled to devote to other matters. Being a member of the Board now sitting at 1407 F st., examining War Claims of the State of Kansas, and Treasurer of the Board to represent the Department at the New Orleans Exposition, he finds himself obliged to trust to his very efficient clerk to transact the business of the Association temporarily.

We are glad to be able to chronicle a denial of the reported death of 2d Lieut. William A. Kimball, 14th Infantry. That officer informs the Adjutant General's office that he is still in the land of the living, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. He is just recovering from a serious illness which overcame him at Ogden, Utah, while marching with his company. He was directed by his commanding officer to remain over in that city until well enough to resume his journey, which he will do as soon as he recovers strength.

GEN. H. C. Bankhead, Major, U. S. A., retired, is another victim of the Squire and Co. Bank failure. It appears that a few days prior to the closing of the bank he deposited with that firm his pay account for June, doing so with the intention of allowing the money to be collected upon it and the amount then to remain in the bank on deposit subject to his draft in check. When Gen. Bankhead learned of the failure he immediately notified the Paymaster General's office not to pay the account. The voucher has not been paid, but Gen. Bankhead is anxious to recover it from the firm before making out a new one, and has petitioned Judge Hagner, of the District Court of Washington, for its return. The Judge accordingly on Monday ordered a rule to be issued on the receiver, returnable August 18, to show cause why account should not be delivered to the petitioner. General Bankhead's loss will probably be only his fee to his counsel for recovering the unfortunate voucher.

LIEUT. John Colwell, U. S. N., navigator of the *Bear*, which rescued the Greely party, is a son of Captain James Colwell, who was killed at the battle of Antietam. His home is Carlisle, Pa., and his family are well known throughout the Cumberland Valley.

CAPT. Joel T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, and Lieut. David G. Mitchell, 15th Infantry, have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

COLONEL W. H. Medberg, U. S. A., retired, responded to the toast "General Geo. H. Thomas" at a celebration at San Francisco, July 30, by Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 2, G. A. R., of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the birth of that distinguished General.

BEFORE the sailing of the Greely relief expedition the principal officers were made honorary members of the American Yacht Club. A set of colors were presented, to be planted on the highest point reached, and the club ensign was intrusted to the expedition. The ensign is to be delivered back at a banquet to be given the officers by the club at Delmonico's, New York, Friday evening of this week. Among the guests invited are President Arthur, Gov. Cleveland, Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commodore Fillebrown, Secretary Chandler, Secretary Lincoln, Mayor Edson, and Chief Justice Daly.

THE marriage of Lieut. John J. Knapp, U. S. N., to Miss Lillias Edwina Harrison, which took place July 31, at the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, brought together a fashionable assemblage. Lieut. P. B. Bibb, U. S. N., was groomsmen, and Ensigns J. H. Glennon, Geo. Stafford, and W. L. Burdick, U. S. N., were the groomsmen. The wedded couple are expected in St. Louis next week.

ASST. Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., of Arizona, was at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, a witness in the case of Capt. Olmsted.

LIEUT. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Yates, visited St. Paul this week.

THE veteran General W. S. Harney, U. S. A., looked up old friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COLONEL Cuvier Grover and Major W. H. Nash, U. S. A., were guests at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

LIEUT. J. H. Pardee, 23d Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., the latter part of the week from a short leave of absence.

GEN. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., has changed his address from New York City to care of Portland National Bank, Portland, Oregon.

THE reunion of the Veterans of the 13th Massachusetts Volunteers at Gloucester last week was a great event. Secretary Chandler brought a party down to Portsmouth in the *Tallapoosa*, including Gen. Butler, and Hon. S. J. Randall, M. C. The veterans enjoyed the hospitality of their old Colonel, Col. Jonas H. French, and passed a hearty vote of thanks to him for his courtesy at the business meeting, at which the following officers were elected: President, Col. Jonas H. French; vice-president, Gen. N. A. M. Dudley; secretary and treasurer, H. F. Davis; executive committee, Major E. A. Fluke, F. C. Poole, R. A. Elliott, J. H. Burnham, B. B. Floyd, C. B. Page, Dr. A. T. Holt, M. A. Munroe, J. H. E. Quinn, H. W. Howe, G. G. Spear, Jr., Bart Emerson, J. Delaney, W. G. Howe, A. Emerson, B. S. Ripley, J. A. Noble, George Barker, H. F. Davis, B. F. Whittemore, P. H. Tierney. It was voted to hold the next reunion at Lawrence.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 90, H. Q. A., Aug 8, 1884.

Article 7 of the Convention between the United States, Baden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Sweden, Greece, Great Britain, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Turkey, Bavaria, Austria, Russia, Persia, Roumania, Salvador, Montenegro, Servia, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic, and Peru, concluded August 22, 1864, and proclaimed by the President July 26, 1882, commonly known as the Geneva Convention, is as follows:

Article VII. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances and evacuations. It must on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm badge (*brassard*) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority. The flag and the arm-badges shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

In accordance with the terms of the above quoted article the Secretary of War directs that par. 1263 of the Regulations be amended to read as follows:

1263. The hospital ambulance flags of the Army are as follows:

For general hospitals, white bunting, 9 by 5 feet, with a red cross 4 feet high and 4 feet wide, of red bunting, in centre; arms of cross to be 12 inches wide.

For post and field hospitals, white bunting, 6 by 4 feet, with a red cross 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, of red bunting, in centre; arms of cross to be 9 inches wide.

For ambulances and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals, white bunting, 16 by 28 inches, with a red cross of 12 inches high and 12 inches wide, of red bunting, in centre; arms of cross to be 4 inches wide.

The arm-badges (*brassards*) to be worn by all neutrals is as follows:

Of white cloth, 16 inches long and 2½ wide, with a cross of red cloth 2 inches wide and 2 inches high, in centre, to be worn upon the left arm above the elbow, in addition to insignia designating the military rank of the wearer.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 91, H. Q. A., Aug. 9, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 698 and 701 to 711, inclusive, of the Regulations are revoked, and par. 699 is amended to read as follows:

699. For small packages of public property, weighing not more than four pounds, the mail should be used, as authorized by law.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulation is published and will be known as par. 698 of the Regulations: 698. The following forms of envelopes for the transmission of official mail matter exclusively throughout the Army are prescribed:

1. For the bureaus of the War Department, Headquarters of the Army, headquarters of the several divisions, departments, districts, and the general and mounted recruiting services of the Army the heading (in the upper right-hand corner) will be, with proper variations, "War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Official Business" (in three lines), and, immediately below such heading, the following clause: "Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of three hundred dollars." Envelopes for use by staff officers outside of Washington will be of the above form, substituting the word "Department" for the word "Office" in the second line of the heading.

2. For all military posts the words "Post of ——" will form the second line of the heading.

3. For the official business of all officers of the Army not embraced in the foregoing classes, whether at posts, on the recruiting service, on leave, or on the retired list, the heading "War Department, Official Business," will be placed across the left hand side of the envelope, to preclude the possibility of the name of the sender being mistaken for that of the person addressed, and the officer using an envelope of this class will affix his official signature immediately below the heading.

4. The official envelopes above described will be supplied in accordance with existing regulations, and from the same appropriations as now supply stationery.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 93, H. Q. A., Aug 12, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 49 to 61, inclusive, of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

49. Details of officers of the Army as professors at colleges and universities, under sections 1225 (amended by the act of July 5, 1884) and 1260 (amended by the act of May 4, 1880). Revised Statutes, will be according to the following regulations:

50. Details "shall be apportioned throughout the United States as nearly as may be practicable according to population;" such States as do not contain sufficient population to entitle them to one officer will be grouped with one or more contiguous States or Territories, so that the combined population of the group will allow the detail of one or more officers, to the extent of forty officers in all.

51. As a rule, captains of companies, regimental staff officers, or officers who have served less than three years with their regiments or corps, or who have recently completed a tour of detached duty, will not be eligible. No details will be made that will leave a battery, troop, or company without two officers for duty with it. The period of detail will not be longer than three years.

52. Details of retired officers, under the act of May 4, 1880, will be in addition to the forty allowed by section 1225, as amended by the act of July 5, 1884, and may be made to institutions of learning of the requisite grade in any State, without reference to population or to the number of officers already serving therein.

53. No officer will be detailed at any institution except upon an application from its proper representatives.

54. Applications for details of officers should be addressed to the Secretary of War, and should be accompanied by a certificate as to the number of male students the college or university has the capacity to educate, and also by the last printed catalogue.

55. Officers of the Army desiring a detail at colleges or universities may make application therefor to the Adjutant General, through the usual military channels, and their names will, if the officers are available, be furnished to such institutions as may desire such details.

[The remainder of the order relates to the issue of stores to colleges, form of bond, rendition of property, rations, etc.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 94, H. Q. A., Aug. 13, 1884.

The following modifications of the Tactics, to conform to the changes in the length and cadence of the step announced in General Orders, No. 54, current series, from this office, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

LIEUT. J. E. Quentin, 14th Infantry, on leave from Fort Klamath, Oregon, is visiting at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Alexander Greger, whose wife is a daughter of Rear-Admiral Radford, U. S. N., is soon to come to Washington as Second Secretary of the Russian Legation.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. T. Nichols, who has been Acting Secretary of the Navy several weeks, expects to leave Washington about Aug. 14 on his annual official inspection of the Navy-yards on the Atlantic Seaboard. Commo. English will probably succeed him as Acting Secretary of the Navy.

THE Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy contemplates leaving Washington shortly for recreation.

GENERAL Sheridan accompanied his family to Cape Vincent in the early part of the week, where he left them for the remainder of the summer, returning himself on Thursday to his official duties in Washington.

It is stated that General Meigs has disbursed more public money than any other living man. During his career as a Government officer he has, it is asserted, actually disbursed two thousand millions of dollars. When it is considered that he had charge of the U. S. Capitol extension, the construction of the Washington aqueduct, and other public works of some magnitude, not to mention his career as Quartermaster-General, one would naturally suppose that he had handled an enormous amount of money, but the figure mentioned does seem pretty high.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: 2d Lieut. L. D. Rondiez, 15th Inf., Ebbitt House, en route to station; 2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., Ebbitt House, en route to station; 2d Lieut. William Clare, 9th Cav., Ebbitt House, en route to station; Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cav., National Hotel, on leave; Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. A. G. Frost, 25th Inf., 807 H street, N. W., on leave; 2d Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf., National Hotel, on leave; 2d Lieut. W. Weinberg, 13th Inf., 343 Pa. avenue, en route to join company; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, 1415 G street, N. W., reporting for duty to Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Burnham, J. A. G. Corps, Ebbitt House, on leave.

LIEUT. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, A. D. C., and Mrs. Howard were expected to sail from New York on Saturday of this week to join Gen. Howard in Paris.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gibbon have returned to Omaha from an extended tour through the Department of the Platte.

MAJOR I. D. De Rusey, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, visited in New York this week, locating at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A DESPATCH of August 13 from Madrid states Marshal Serrano to be dying at Biarritz, France, from dropsy of the liver.

THE International Medical Congress sat at Copenhagen this week. Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., one of the delegates from the United States present, invited the Congress to hold its next meeting in Washington in 1887.

LIEUT. H. A. Springett, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday on a week's holiday.

THE Aquidneck House, Newport, R. I., had among its guests this week Commander C. E. Clark, U. S. N., and Lieut. W. H. Nostrand, U. S. N.

MAJOR J. A. P. Hampson, Captain 10th Infantry, arrived at Uucompahgre, Col., August 8, and assumed command of that post. Mrs. Hampson accompanied the Major, and we are glad to learn she is improving in health, having been quite ill at Fort Bliss, Texas.

LIEUTENANT F. Schwalka, 31 Cavalry, arrived in San Francisco, recently, on his way to Oregon, and was at once interviewed. He is reported as saying: "I did not resign from the Army to enter a foreign service. The impression probably originated from the fact, that I am going abroad. I expect to be in London the latter part of this month. I did not resign for that purpose, and have no settled plan in that regard; but if some foreign Government offered me a position in an Arctic expedition commensurate with my experience in that class of work, I do not think I should refuse to accept." Upon the subject of the Greeley expedition he said: "Greeley has had a great success; yet I think if his force had been differently proportioned—I mean fewer whites and more esquimaux—he would not have lost a man; at least, he need not have lost a man." In response to a question he said he was going into private life because he saw nothing more for him in the Army, and would probably go into business.

GEN. Grant recently wrote as follows to a gentleman in Philadelphia:

When I reached Appomattox Court House Lee had been in McClean's House for some time. All there is of the apple-tree story is this: When I received a note from Lee asking to meet me at Appomattox, where he then was, I sent him a note saying I would be there as soon as possible. There was an old apple orchard on the hillside opposite McClean's house, where the advance of Lee's army had halted when the white flag was exhibited. A farm road ran diagonally up the hill through the orchard. In places where trees were close to the wheel tracks on the upper side of the road the roots had been cut off by being continually run over. This left a low bank between the road and trees so cut. When the officer (Gen. O. E. Babcock) who bore my reply to Gen. Lee reached him, he was seated on one of these embankments with his feet in the road and his back against the trees. He was then invited to pass through our lines to a house to await my arrival.

MAJOR J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, from a visit to Wisconsin.

COLONEL E. P. Williston, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth, this week, on a visit to Manitoba for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT J. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, and Mrs. Bell, of Fort Buford, were guests at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, in the early part of this week.

COL. G. C. McCawley, Commandant of the Marine Corps, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUT. O. P. Miller and H. R. Anderson, 4th Artillery, are among recently qualified "sharpshooters" in the Department of the East.

THE following Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending Aug. 14, 1884: Ensign P. B. Bibb, Naval Cadet W. A. Edgar and Ensign J. H. Fillmore.

AMONG other applicants from civil life for the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department we hear the name of Gen. Ingalls' former chief clerk, Mr. J. H. Sieberg, prominently mentioned. He is understood to be well endorsed for the place.

THE following naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl, Ensign P. B. Bibb, Asst. Paymaster S. L. Heap, P. A. Surgeon Geo. E. H. Harmon, and Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin.

COMMANDER Geo. W. Coffin, who commanded the Arctic steamer *Alert*, was in Washington on Thursday, and called at the Navy Department. He returned to New York Thursday night.

LIEUT. Greeley visited his home, Newburyport, Mass., this week, and on Thursday was accorded a public reception of the most complimentary kind. The city was handsomely decorated, and it is estimated that there were 15,000 strangers in the city. The procession was very long, and Lieut. Greeley was seated in a carriage with the Mayor. On reaching the grand stand he alighted, and the Mayor made a brief address, to which Lieut. Greeley feelingly responded, saying in conclusion: "Had I consulted my own feelings, I should have preferred a more quiet occasion; but since you would have it like this, there is nothing for me to do but once more to thank you."

AMONG articles in the *United Service* for September are "Grog," by Rear Admiral Probie; "Notes on the Gallies of the 16th Century," by Medical Director Shippen, and "Among the Epaulettes," by Lieut.-Col. Closson.

DISPOSING OF OLD RIFLES.

ABOUT 120 old-style, muzzle-loading, 53-calibre Springfield rifles are now dismantled at the armory daily, and such parts as fit the new breechloading model are reused, says the *Springfield Republican*. The guns thus taken to pieces are part of the 500,000 old style rifles made at the armory during the war and stored there unused after 1865. The dismantling began in 1868, when it was found that the whole gun could be sold in the market for only \$1.50, while the parts which could be used in the new model, together with the sale of the remainder as scrap iron or to shotgun makers, would net the Government about \$4. The parts sold are mainly the stock and barrel and scrap material, and most of these parts go to manufacturers of cheap shotguns. The Whitney Company of New Haven and the Remington Company of Ilion, N. Y., are large buyers. The 50-calibre rifles, which were first made in 1866, of which only 50,000 were manufactured, were never stored, but went at once into active service, and have been mainly worn out in it. There are now stored at the armory about 50,000 of the 53-calibre model, and 158,000 dismantled barrels and 129,000 stocks. About 50,000 "cleaned and repaired" 53 model rifles are also stored, but will not be dismantled, as they are mainly contract guns, and have seen such rough service in the field as to make it inadvisable to use their parts in new rifles. Several thousand "cleaned and repaired" 50 calibre model rifles are also stored. The stock and barrels are sold at private sale at the rate of about 1,000 a month, but the other unused parts, hammers, sights, bands, etc., are disposed of at auction. At the last auction in July, over 600 tons of these parts were sold.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL TREVINO.

AN American visiting Monterey recently, called upon General Trevino, and, in a letter, thus reports the interview: Two press correspondents were with me. One of them, who knew Senator Logan, had obtained through him a letter of introduction from Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington. Romero's letter began something like this:

"This young man whom I introduce to you comes well recommended from Senator Logan, a distinguished member of the United States Senate."

General Trevino, whose knowledge of English is limited, got the letter slightly mixed. He imagined it was introductory of Senator Logan himself, and after looking at the journalist a moment, exclaimed in broken English:

"Ah, senator, I rejoice myself to see you."
"I am not a senator," promptly disclaimed the correspondent.

"But are you not Senator Logan?"

"Not at all, general, my name is plain 'Dresser.'"

"Ah ha! Senator Plain Dresser, not Senator Logan. You are welcome. Senator Plain Dresser, and your friend?" turning toward Mr. Sherman.

"Mr. Sherman," introduced Mr. "Plain" Dresser.

"Ah!" exclaimed Trevino, "yo entendes—not Senator Logan, but Mr. General Sherman. I thought you, general, a man not so young."

It was only after a considerable effort that we were able to make the general understand the true state of affairs.

After the compliments of the day, he said, or seemed to say:

"A war be going in Europe soon?"

"What," we said, "a war in Europe?"

"Yes, a war in Europe."

Supposing because of his military position that he was posted, we asked between what countries.

"France and Germany—"

"Ah!"

"What!"

"And Italy and Spain—"

"England and Ireland, and—"

"General!"

"Yes, said Scotland and—"

"Good heavens, general, all Europe will be in a chaos!"

But the general only smiled as if imparting pleasing information, and continued to enumerate, one by one, all the countries of Europe. Presently an aide-de-camp came in, and was told of this dreadful general European war, known only to the general. The aide fortunately knew English, and explained to us that what the general meant to say was that he "was" himself going to Europe.

The length of the balance step will be fifteen inches.
The length of the step of the pivot-man on a moveable pivot will be ten inches; if in close column it will be fifteen inches.
Paragraphs of the Tactics affected by this order are modified accordingly.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Actg. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 95, H. Q. A., Aug. 14, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2713 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2713. For all other officers.—Dark blue felt, according to pattern; worn under the saddle, number of the regiment on each flank corner, and trimmed around the edges with cloth one and one-half inches wide, color as follows:

Infantry, sky-blue. Artillery, scarlet. Cavalry, yellow.
By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Act. Adj. Gen.

CIRCULAR 7, H. Q. A., Aug. 9, 1884.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of July, 1884, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

TRUMPETERS OF CAVALRY.

Trumpeters should wear the "cross sabres" on their saps the same as other cavalry men, and not the bugle as provided for in the Regulations for "field musicians."—[Letter, July 9, 84.]

EXTRA-DUTY PAY TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Par. 402 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 60, H. Q. A., e. s., does not annul the decision of the Secretary of March, 1879, that a school teacher is entitled to extra-duty pay for every day of the month, including Saturday and Sunday.—[Indorsement, July 17, 84.]

OFFICERS ACCOMPANYING RECRUITS.

The Secretary of War rescinds the instructions of December 29, 1883 (published in Circular 1, e. s.), that transportation be furnished by the Q. M. Department to officers returning to depot from conducting recruits.—[Telegram, July 19, 84.]

PAYMENT OF INTERPRETERS TO COURTS-MARTIAL.

Interpreters to courts-martial are paid by the War Department upon the certificate of the judge advocate that they were employed by order of the court. They will be allowed the pay and allowances of a citizen witness.—[Indorsement, July 22, 84.]

SETTLEMENT OF A SOLDIER'S CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

Upon each settlement of a soldier's clothing account he should receive the benefit of all accrued clothing credits. Hence, any balance found due a soldier on first settlement after enlistment should be carried on the clothing book to the credit of his clothing allowance for the next six months, and the amount for any clothing drawn during the latter period should be deducted from the total credits, thus—

Private A B's clothing account on December 31, 1883, shows a credit due him of, say.....	\$50 00
Allowance of clothing from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1884.....	19 04
Total amount due.....	69 04
Clothing drawn from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1884.....	45 00
Balance due soldier.....	24 04

The practice, said to be pursued in some instances, under which the soldier in the preceding example would be charged on the roll of June 30, 1884, with the amount representing the excess of the clothing drawn from January 1 to June 30, 1884, over the allowance for the same period, without giving him the benefit of the credit accrued to December 31, 1883, is improper, and is in fact no settlement of the clothing account.—[Letter, July 26, 84.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Act. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Aug. 6, 1884.

To carry out the arrangement contemplated by Army Regulations 237, post commanders are authorized to furnish transportation in kind to the station of the nearest Paymaster to enlisted men discharged by the proper authority; provided the soldier has travel pay due him for a distance equal to the distance between the place of discharge and the point to which he is furnished transportation.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Aug. 4, 1884.

Apportion the employees to the Dept. of Texas, payable from the appropriation for Army transportation.

CIRCULAR 21, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 28, 1884.

Publishes tables showing the results of target practice of the troops serving in the Department during the month of May last, in detail, and giving a summary of their firing in April, together with a list of sharpshooters and marksmen to whom certificates have been issued during the target year up to June 26.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

In accordance with instructions of the Hon. Secretary of War, relative to the disposition of the dead of Lieutenant Greely's Arctic Expedition, Col. A. J. Perry, Asst. Q. M. Gen., is designated as the officer under whose direction all accounts for the transportation and burial of the remains, as authorized, will be prepared and submitted to the Major Gen. commanding for his approval (S. O. 53, Aug. 7, D. Atlantic.)

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Capt. Charles Bird, Asst. Q. M., Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 111, July 28, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for one month, to commence Aug. 15, is granted Col. H. F. Clarke, Asst. Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 40, Aug. 13, Div. Atlantic.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

It having been impracticable for Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paym., to proceed to Fort Craig after paying at Fort Wingate, he will now proceed to Fort Craig and pay the troops there to June 30 (S. O. 65, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major W. H. Eckels, Pay Dept. (S. O. 66, Aug. 4, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Major John C. Muhlenberg, Pay Dept., San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 91, Aug. 9, Div. Mo.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of engineer officers on the building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River, and will turn over, temporarily, to Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., the charge of the second district of the Mississippi River, and will proceed to St. Louis and report by letter to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, C. E., Chief Engineer officer, Dept. of Platte, will proceed to such points in the Santee-Sioux Indian Reservation, in Nebraska, and the Ponca Indian Reservation, in Dakota, as may be necessary and comply with the orders of Major General Schofield (S. O. 66, Aug. 4, D. Platte.)

S. O. 179, Aug. 1, 1884, A. G. O., relating to Ordnance Sergeants Thomas McDermott and James McCabe, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergeant Charles Mulhern, Fort Davis, Texas, will proceed to Ship Island, Miss., and relieve Ord. Sergt. James McCabe, who will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, and report for duty (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Wm. Peasner, at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, will proceed to Fort Spokane, W. T., and report for duty (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg., having reported in compliance with par. 12, S. O. 125, e. s., H. Q. A., is announced as Medical Director, Dept. of Missouri (G. O. 16, Aug. 9, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. John J. Kane, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 160, Aug. 10, D. East.)

The absence from July 16, to include July 29, 1884, on surgeon's certificate of disability, of Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas, is confirmed, (Fort Brown, Texas) (S. O. 98, Aug. 6, D. Texas.)

Asst. Surg. C. L. Heilmann will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and report for duty, relieving the acting assistant surgeon, whose contract will be annulled (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, D. East.)

The Council of Administration of the Presidio of San Francisco will administer upon the effects of the late Asst. Surg. Bernard G. Semig. These effects are in the hands of Major A. M. Mandol, 1st Art., or in safe keeping at H. Q. Dept. of Cal. (S. O. 83, July 30, D. Cal.)

At his own request, the contract with A. A. Surg. J. C. Martin, Fort Keogh, M. T., is annulled (S. O. 83, Aug. 5, D. Dakota.)

A. A. Surg. D. S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Ouster, and will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O. 83, Aug. 5, D. Dakota.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. W. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 67, Aug. 1, D. Ariz.)

Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg., having reported in compliance with par. 12, S. O. 125, e. s., H. Q. A., is announced as Med. Director of the Dept. of Missouri (G. O. 16, Aug. 9, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward James A. Lealey is assigned to duty at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 158, Aug. 5, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward Herman Harbers is granted a furlough for four months, to take effect upon re-enlistment (S. O. 158, Aug. 5, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward Jerome J. Weinberg was discharged at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 7, 1884, having been promoted 2d Lieut., 13th Infantry.

Hospital Steward H. A. Sill is assigned to duty at Fort Mojave, relieving Hospital Steward C. H. Howard, who upon being relieved, will comply with the requirements of par. 4, S. O. 175, e. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 69, Aug. 7, D. Ariz.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave is relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, and will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 112, July 29, D. Columbia.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending August 9, 1884:

Troop L, 6th Cav., to Fort Cummings, N. M.
Co. B, 2d Inf., to Boise Barracks, Idaho.
Co. A, 21st Inf., to Fort McKinney, Wyoming.
Co. I, 21st Inf., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.
Cos. D and H, 21st Inf., to Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. Stephen G. Whipple incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability. Capt. Whipple will be relieved from light duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

During the temporary absence of Capt. Thomas G. Troxel, 17th Inf., Capt. E. K. Upham will act as Inspector for the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 81, Aug. 7, D. Dak.)

S. O. of July 10, directing that Capt. Wm. R. Farnell be relieved from temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks Sept. 30, is amended so as to direct he be relieved Aug. 31, 1884 (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

The annual contest at rifle practice in the Dept. of Columbia will be conducted under the superintendence of 1st Lieut. J. N. Allison, 3d Cav., Inspector of Rifle Practice (G. O. 24, Aug. 1, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. L. M. Brett is detailed as recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 88, July 30, D. Cal.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Before a G. C.-M. which met at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and of which Col. J. H. Potter, 24th Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav. Charge 1.—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc.—the specification reciting that on June 28 he did, without right or authority, visit an officers' mess-hall or kitchen, which was under the immediate supervision and control of 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., and did then and there, without any provocation whatever, violently assault and brutally beat one George Henderson, a servant in the employ of the said 2d Lieut. Fuller and other officers associated with him in maintaining the said mess-hall or kitchen, thereby inflicting upon the said Henderson severe bodily injury. Charge 2.—"Disobedience of orders"—Specifications 1, 2, and 3 reciting that in defiance of Orders 158, Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1884, requiring officers to remain within the post until prohibited in certain studies, did leave it on the morning, afternoon, and evening of July 9, Lieut. Mackay pleaded as follows: To the specification of the 1st charge, "Guilty," except the words, "without right or authority, visit an officers' mess-hall or kitchen, which was under the immediate supervision and control of 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., and did then and there, without any provocation whatever, violently assault and brutally beat one George Henderson, thereby inflicting upon the said Henderson severe bodily injury." And to the excepted words, "Not Guilty." To the 1st charge, "Not Guilty." To the 2d charge and specifications thereto, "Not Guilty." Finding—Of the specification of the 1st charge, "Guilty," except the

words, "without right or authority," "or kitchen," "brutally," and "violently." And of the excepted words, "Not Guilty." And substituting "29th" for "28th." And of the substituted words, "Guilty." Of the 1st charge, "Guilty." Of the 2d charge and specifications thereto, "Guilty." Sentence—"To be confined to the limits of the Reservation of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the period of eight months and to forfeit fifty dollars of his pay per month for the same period." General Angur approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, and directs the due execution of the latter. (G. C.-M. O. 48, Aug. 2, 1884, Dept. M.)

Trumpeter Frederick Herschler, Troop F, who deserted the service of the U. S., May 15, 1884, and surrendered himself at Fort McDowell, July 7, 1884, is restored to duty without trial, and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Grant (S. O. 69, Aug. 7, D. Ariz.)

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

2d Lieut. G. E. Huse is selected to attend the annual Department competition in rifle firing, and will report in time to take part in the contest ordered to take place at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 67, Aug. 1, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. G. H. G. Gale is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 68, Aug. 4, D. Ariz.)

1st Sergt. Henry Smith, Troop E, Fort McDowell, A. T., will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and report for examination for the position of post quartermaster-sergeant (S. O. Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. J. Scott Payne is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Major A. K. Arnold is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General Dept. of Arizona, to date Aug. 15. The Commanding General (Crook) takes this occasion to express his thanks to Major Arnold for the very satisfactory manner in which he has performed his duties in the Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 16, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. F. Weeks, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 99, Aug. 7, D. Tex.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Aug. 15, is granted Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 97, Aug. 1, D. Tex.)

Private Jos. Hall, of Troop M, was drowned recently while bathing in Pena Colorado Creek.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 113, July 31, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. O. L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O., Aug., Div. P.)

1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., is detailed as recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 88, July 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. John W. Dillenback is appointed Executive Officer of the Presidio Rifle Range during the practice and contests for places in the Department and Division contests commencing Aug. 16, 1884 (S. O. 76, Aug. 2, Div. P.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, A. D. C., Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 39, Aug. 10, Div. A.)

Battery F, by a recent report, has two sharpshooters, B one, and H one.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 83, Aug. 7, Div. M.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, D. East.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Richard Loder, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, D. East.)

The maximum strength of the regiment is reduced to 530 enlisted men, to be distributed as follows: N.-O. S., 5; Reg. Band, 17; Light Batteries C and F, each, 65; Bat. A, 45; B, 36; D, 37; E, 36; G, 37; H, 37; I, 37; K, 36; L, 37; M, 37 (Orders 35, Aug. 11, 3d Arty.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 19, for the trial of 1st Lieut. William Everett (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, D. East.)

The detachment of Light Bat. B, having completed the duty required of it at Fort Columbus, will return to Fort Adams, R. I., taking with it its horses, caissons, etc. (S. O. 39, Aug. 10, Div. A.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin (S. O. 67, Aug. 7, D. Platte.)

Major Marcus P. Miller will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 23, 1884, and will then join his regiment (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

During the absence of Col. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., 1st Lieut. H. J. Reilly will take charge of the office of the C. O. S., Div. Atlantic and Dept. East (S. O. 40, Aug. 13, Div. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 162, Aug. 13, D. East.)

2d Lieut. W. F. Hancock, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will report in person to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for special duty (S. O. 162, Aug. 13, D. East.)

1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes and 2d Lieut. W. F. Hancock will take charge of detachments of prisoners for the Leavenworth Prison (S. O. 162, Aug. 13, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month, to commence on or about Aug. 13, is granted 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, D. East.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The leave of absence for one month granted Major Edward Collins, Fort Apache, A. T., is extended one month (S. O. 74, July 30, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. L. P. Brant is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bowie, and will transfer all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post to 1st Lieut.

W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., who is appointed in his stead (S. O. 69, Aug. 7, D. Ariz.)
2d Lieut. C. B. Voydes will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona for duty in connection with the rifle contest ordered to take place at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 69, Aug. 7, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Fort McDowell will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. H. W. Goodwin, Co. D, with permission to leave the limits of the Division (S. O. 69, Aug. 7, D. Ariz.)
Private P. A. Werner, Co. E, will proceed at once to Fort McDowell, for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 69, Aug. 7, D. Ariz.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Major Leslie Smith is assigned to command at Fort Klamath, Ore., to which post he will proceed upon being relieved at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 110, July 26, D. Columbia.)
Col. Frank Wheaton is appointed special inspector at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores for which 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Adj't., Act. Ord. Officer, is accountable (S. O. 111, July 28, D. Columbia.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Upon personal application, Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Act. Judge-Advocate Dept. of Columbia, is assigned to Co. E, 14th Inf., for target practice (S. O. 112, July 29, D. Columbia.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

2d Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 158, Aug. 5, Dept. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Theodore Schwan, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is extended twenty days (S. O. 90, Aug. 8, Div. M.)

An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphael incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O. Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Warren C. Beach (S. O. 164, Aug. 14, D. East.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

The leave of absence of Col. O. B. Willcox is extended twelve days (S. O. 160, Aug. 10, D. East.)

Leave of absence for sixteen days is granted Capt. D. J. Craigie, Plattburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 164, Aug. 14, D. East.)

A roster of commissioned officers of the 12th Infantry for August is to be issued this week, and reflects credit on the regimental press. The regiment has 35 officers, 28 of whom are present with it, 2 on leave, and 4 on detached service.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Capt. Arthur MacArthur will proceed from Fort Selden to Fort Craig, N. M., on public business (S. O. 64, Aug. 4, D. N. M.)

Col. Bradley, District Commander, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., returning via Pueblo, Colo., and Fort Union, N. M., on public business (S. O. 65, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Capt. Charles Steelhammer will report by letter to Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O. Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Will T. May, Fort Buford, D. T., to take effect upon the completion of his duty in connection with the Department rifle competition (S. O. 84, Aug. 7, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. J. W. Bean, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect about Sept. 1, 1884 (S. O. 84, Aug. 7, D. Dak.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 25, is granted 1st Lieut. Theophilus W. Morrison (S. O. Aug. 8, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles O. Gilbert.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, to take effect on the completion of his duty in connection with the Dept. of Dakota rifle competition (S. O. 85, Aug. 5, D. Dak.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Oliver B. Warwick is extended two months (S. O. Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Adams (S. O. Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. P. H. Remington, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 97, Aug. 1, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 98, Aug. 6, D. Tex.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Philip H. Remington, Fort Clark, Tex., is extended one month (S. O. 92, Aug. 13, Div. M.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Jacob H. Smith is extended two months (S. O. Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The leave of absence of 2d Lieut. B. Alvord is further extended two months (S. O. Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. John Chilwood, Co. G, recently tried at Fort Hays, Kas., for seditions and insubordinate conduct, was acquitted by the court.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

1st Lieut. John McA. Webster, Adj't., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 158, Aug. 5, Dept. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Private Frederick Schult is appointed Corporal in Co. E.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Sergt. Grayson, of Co. B, had on Aug. 2 made the biggest average in the Department of the Missouri in qualifying as a

sharpshooter. At 800 yards he made two scores of 25, and one score of 24, an average of 99 per cent.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. E. J. Stivers, Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect about Aug. 7 (S. O. 83, Aug. 5, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry P. Blizius, Fort Snelling, D. T., to take effect about Aug. 20 (S. O. 84, Aug. 7, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 9, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

1st Sergeant William M. Clare, Troop M, 8th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, August 4, 1884, vice Taylor, promoted.

Corporal Frank O. Ferris, Battery L, 3d Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st Infantry, August 4, 1884, vice Phister, promoted.

Corporal George W. Ruthers, Company F, 16th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, August 4, 1884, vice Smith, deceased.

Hospital Steward Jerome J. Weinberg, U. S. Army, to be 2d Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, August 4, 1884, vice Cecil, promoted.

1st Sergeant Leon S. Roudiez, Company H, 16th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, August 4, 1884, vice Gerst, resigned.

1st Sergeant Carl Reichmann, Company I, 20th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 24th Infantry, August 4, 1884, vice Dodge, promoted.

Sergeant Alfred S. Frost (serving under the name of William A. Dalzell), Company A, 11th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 25th Infantry, August 4, 1884, vice McMartin, promoted.

TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant Gonzalez S. Bingham, from the 7th Infantry to the 9th Cavalry, August 4, 1884.

NOTE.—No List was issued for the week ending August 2, 1884.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 13. Detail: Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Julius H. Pardee and 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, D. East.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Aug. 18. Detail: Major A. C. M. Pennington, Capt. Harry C. Cushing and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard and James L. Wilson, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, D. East.)

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Aug. 19. Detail: Capt. William Sinclair, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Richards Barnett, Med. Dept.; Capt. Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbé and H. C. Dames, and 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Davis, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, D. East.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 19. Detail: 1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Art.; Detail: Major La Rbott L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. S. G. Cowdrey, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Wells Willard, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. H. B. Lemly, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, D. East.)

At Fort Buford, D. T., Aug. 15. Detail: Capt. Edward W. Whittemore, 15th Inf.; Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin and George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 84, Aug. 7, D. Dak.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey will convene at the Subsistence Storehouse at Fort Marcy, Aug. 4, to examine a reported shortage of subsistence stores. Detail: Major R. H. Alexander, Surg.; Capt. C. J. Diekey and 1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf. (S. O. 64, Aug. 4, D. N. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., and 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj't., 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., will meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Aug. 4, to examine as to the condition of a lot of damaged hay (S. O. 67, Aug. 1, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, R. Q. M. 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. C. O. Barrows, Asst. Surg., will meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Aug. 5, to report upon the alleged loss of one jack-screw, for which Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 68, Aug. 4, D. Ariz.)

General Stanley, having observed breakages of the Springfield rifle, due, undoubtedly, to the wedging of the firing pin, has, to avoid future accidents of the kind, directed that in all cases, at target practice, the firing pin must be examined, by pressing the thumb against the point of the pin, each time the breech lock is thrown open.

Light Battery Details.—The following transfers of Lieutenants of 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments of Artillery, for the course of Light Battery instruction are announced: 2d Art., 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, from Bat. H to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. Medcore Crawford, Jr., from Light Bat. A, to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Ostlin, from Bat. E to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, from Bat. F to Bat. E; 3d Art., 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, from Bat. K to Light Bat. B, vice 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, from Light Bat. O to Bat. K; 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, from Bat. D to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold, from Light Bat. F to Bat. D; 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, from Bat. E to Light Bat. O, vice 2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward from Light Bat. O to Bat. E; 2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough from Bat. I to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. George E. Bartlett from Light Bat. F to Bat. I; 4th Art., 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong from Bat. H to Bat. A, vice 2d Lieut. H. A. Springett from Bat. B to Bat. A. The officers of the new detail will report for duty with the light batteries to which they are transferred Oct. 1, 1884, when those relieved will proceed to join their respective batteries. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 13 and 14.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Platte.—The Omaha Herald says: "The injunction against the use of the rifle range of the Department of the Platte has been withdrawn, the farmer who made it, evidently for the purpose of 'making a big stake' from Uncle Sam, having accepted a reasonable consideration and arranged for harvesting his crops in personal security. The practice for the Department contest has commenced."

Department of the Missouri.—The Southwest Sentinel says: "One company of cavalry that lately followed the Indians to their stronghold 120 miles west of the Blue Mountains has returned to Fort Lewis. The other company has gone into camp at the mouth of Mancos canyon. From present appearances the active campaign is over, and the large body of roving, restless Indians will now break up into small bands, commit a few small depredations, and as fall approaches will return to their reservation in time to draw winter blankets and eat Uncle Sam's rations during the cold weather."

General Bradley has apportioned civilian employees to the District of New Mexico as follows: Fort Bayard, 8 teamsters, 1 wagonmaster, 1 blacksmith and 1 wheelwright; Fort Bliss, 2 teamsters; Fort Lewis, 8 teamsters, 1 wagonmaster, 1 blacksmith, 1 wheelwright, 1 saddler and 1 packer; Santa Fe, 3 teamsters, 1 blacksmith, 1 wheelwright, 1 superintendent of transportation and 1 transportation agent; Fort Selden, 1 teamster; Fort Stanton, 7 teamsters, 1 wagonmaster, 1 blacksmith and 1 wheelwright; Fort Union, 3 teamsters, 1 blacksmith and 1 machinist, and Fort Wingate, 8 teamsters, 1 wagonmaster, 1 assistant wagonmaster, 1 blacksmith, 1 wheelwright, 1 saddler and 1 packer.

General Augur has announced that the following amounts are authorized for construction and repair of barracks and quarters at the following posts during the fiscal year 1884-85: Fort Leavenworth, \$5,000; Fort Riley, \$1,800; Fort Hays, \$1,500; Fort Elliott, \$1,500; Fort Supply, \$8,500; Fort Sill, \$3,000; Fort Gibson, \$1,000; Fort Reno, \$5,800; Fort Lyon, \$1,500; Santa Fe, N. M., \$2,500; Fort Union, \$3,000; Fort Stanton, \$7,500; Fort Wingate, N. M., \$4,000; Fort Bayard, \$10,500, and Fort Selden, \$1,000.

Department of California.—The Alta of July 30, has an interesting account of the past and present of Fort Mason. The account says: "The residences of the officers are on the eastern slope, the main entrance being from a continuation of Polk street. Fifty yards from the outside line of the Reservation is a gate, ornamented on each side with a brass cannon bearing the date of 1873, and just beyond which is the residence of Major-General John Pope, commanding the Pacific Division. Next in order is the residence of Major John A. Darling, commanding the Post; then that of Major William M. Dunn, Senior Aid to General Pope, and, in turn, the residences of Assistant Surg. J. V. Hoff, Surgeon of the Post, and Lieut. Frank S. Rice, Post Quartermaster. The houses are neat and comfortable, but not extravagant in architecture or appointments. The grounds, once as dreary a waste of sand as the outlying desert, have been wonderfully beautified with lawns, shade trees and flowers, and no more pleasing a place could be designed for a military headquarters. The house occupied by Assistant Surgeon Hoff is that in which Senator Brodericks died from wounds received in his famous duel with Judge Terry. The reclaiming of the delightful garden spot was due to the enthusiasm and energy of General McDowell, who gave it several years of close attention and work before it rewarded him with the first display of its many beauties. Since then the work has been faithfully continued by General Pope and Major Darling, and the whole garrison is proud of the result, which always elicits expressions of admiration from visitors. The local name is Black Point; the official name Point San José, until under orders of the President, December 14, 1882, it was changed to Fort Mason, 'in honor of the late Brevet Brigadier-General Richard B. Mason, Colonel 1st United States Dragoons, Military Governor of California.'"

Department of the East.—A Fort Monroe correspondent writes: The school ships Constellation and Dale, with the "dear middie," are expected in the Roads the latter part of the week for a short stay, and the young ladies are jubilant in consequence. A board of officers, consisting of Captain James Chester, Lieutenants Henry B. Lemly and John A. Williams, 3d U. S. Art., met last week, to examine Sergeant James B. Franklin, for the position of Post Quartermaster. Miss Bertie Green, daughter of Medical Director William Green, U. S. N., who met with a serious accident last week, while returning from bathing, is doing well, though still suffering from her injuries. Secretary Lincoln arrived on Sunday last, from New York, and will remain a few days with his family. It was hoped that some permanent improvements at the Post, would be made this Fall, notably, a new post office, a fire engine house, and a two story brick house for headquarters, office, library, etc., but Congress failed to pass the necessary appropriation. The buildings now used for these purposes are old frame structures put up hastily during the war, and are a disgrace to the Post.

Department of Dakota.—In a recent circular General Terry apportions to posts, depots, etc., the 1,204 draft and pack animals allowed for service in the Q. M. D., Department of Dakota.

Division of the Pacific.—The "Old Guard" of Angel Island, in its issue of July 31, contains news from Fort Bidwell of the races which occurred there July 4, under the auspices of the Bidwell Jockey Club, of which the commanding officer, Major Bart, is senior vice-president and acting president. The races did not end till after six p. m., when the day's fun was concluded by a grand ball given in Bidwell Hall, which lasted till the "wee sma' hours" of July 5. From Fort Halleck and Mojave come news of energetic rifle practice, with a goodly list of sharpshooters and marksmen. At Angel Island everything is going on smoothly and satisfactorily. In a leader the "Old Guard" discusses "The question of canteens," and incidentally the advisability of abolishing the office of post trader.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

A detachment of fifty recruits for the 11th Infantry left here on the 9th instant, Captain Mason Carter, 5th Infantry, in command. All special assigned recruits will be forwarded to their regiments this week. Forty-eight recruits leave to-day, under command of Lieutenant John H. Payne, 19th Infantry, for Fort Snelling, Minn., forty for the 3d Infantry and eight special assigned men.

Mrs. Captain T. S. Kirtland has joined from an extended visit at Harrisonville, Nev. The Misses Cropper, of Lebanon

If Mr. Hauck is in immediate need of a farm we should advise him not to defer buying it until he sells his patent.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm. S. B. Luce.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At Gardiner's Bay at last accounts. Will be at Newport, R. I., about Aug. 20.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Key West, Fla., Aug. 9. Commander Batcheller had withdrawn the Marine guard from the storehouse at Key West, as further continuance might endanger the health of the guard and the ship's company. Some cases of "malignant" fever had occurred in the city.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilts. At Gardiner's Bay at last accounts. Will be at Newport, R. I., about Aug. 20.

TENNISSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Gardiner's Bay at last accounts. Will be at Newport, R. I., about Aug. 20.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Gardiner's Bay at last accounts. Will be at Newport, R. I., about Aug. 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilcox. At Gardiner's Bay at last accounts. Will be at Newport, R. I., about Aug. 20.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. at Montevideo, Uruguay, June 30. Anticipated leaving for Rio Janeiro about July 12. All well. Expected at New York in September next.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. Sailed from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro June 19, where she probably is now.

European Station—Rear Adm. Chas. H. Baldwin.

Commodore Earl English will relieve Admiral Baldwin per steamer of Sept. 10.

Mail should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. e. a.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Southampton, England, Aug. 5.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoli Ludlow. A cable announces her arrival at Southampton, England, July 29.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Reported by cable at Trieste, Austria, July 14.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Will go to San Francisco, Cal., when relieved by the *Pinta*.

From Sitka, July 14, Comdr. Coghlan reports that having received a despatch on June 20, from the Committee of Safety in Juneau City, informing him of a murder having been committed by a Stikene Indian, and asking the presence of a vessel as soon as the repairs on the engine could be completed (23d), he started for Juneau, arriving the next day. The Stikene had murdered his wife, one of the Chitka tribe, and members of that tribe were furious for revenge, but consented to await Comdr. Coghlan's action. Comdr. Coghlan had the murderer transferred to the *Adams* to be retained until something further was learned as to the establishment of a civil government in Alaska; otherwise the Indian would have to be sent to Oregon for trial. The health of the officers and crew of the vessel has been good since she has been on the move, except Paymaster F. H. Clark, who was allowed to remain at Sitka during the summer. Comdr. Coghlan has continued his surveys, located many important anchorages, and placed buoys at dangerous points—the particulars of which, with charts, etc., have been sent to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Arrived at Panama, Aug. 15, all well, and will sail Aug. 21 for Payta.

ISOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, via San Francisco, until Nov. 14. After that date, address as before, Panama, U. S. of C. Was to be sent to Australian waters and remote Pacific Islands, and would rejoin flagship at Valparaiso, Chile, not later than January, 1885.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, (f. s. p. a.) Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, July 15. Expected to leave early in August for Payta. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. Left Mare Island, Cal., July 19, for Callao, Peru, to relieve the storeship *Onondaga*. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, Henry L. Johnson; Lieut. Commander, Geo. B. Livingston; Lieut., E. P. Wood; Passed Asst. Surg., F. H. Marsteller; Paymaster, J. H. Colby; Boat-surgeon, Thomas Savage; Carpenter, R. A. Williams.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Sailed from Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., for Alaska, Aug. 3. Reported by telegraph at Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru, July 9. Was to sail early in August for Payta, and also proceed as far north as Bahia to visit different points on the coast of Ecuador.

SHERANDOAN, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chile, May 29, 1884. Was to be in Callao, Peru, early in July. Letters addressed to her should be sent to care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. of Columbia.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALEXANDER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki, Japan.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Nagasaki, Japan, July 5.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next.

The Department on Aug. 4 received a cable despatch from Comdr. McCormick, of the *Essex*, at Hong Kong, reporting his return to that place to await abatement of monsoon in September.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Nagasaki, Japan, July 5.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, China, June 16. To sail June 19, for Nagasaki, Japan.

OSSEPRE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Arrived at Colombo Aug. 4. All well.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. At Canton, China, July 2.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S.

Capt. Skerrett, in a despatch to the Navy Dept., dated July 18, says he will leave Gibraltar the next day for New York, taking the Southern route.

TRIDENT, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, July 4.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Philip C. Johnson.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Portland, Me., Aug. 10.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur B. Yater. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 8. Sailed from there on Thursday, August 14, for New London, for water, and thence to Gardiner Bay.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. At New London Aug. 7.

On Special Service.

ALBERT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. At New York.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dana. Off Conanicut Park, R. I., Aug. 10.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory. Commanding. At New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Norman H. Farquhar. At Annapolis, Md., Aug. 15.

DALE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Chas. D. Sigbee. Passed Cape Henry, Va., Aug. 12. Bound in.

DISPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At Navy-yard, New York, Aug. 6.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. Off Conanicut Park, R. I., Aug. 10.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Off Conanicut Park, R. I., Aug. 10.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Sailed from Lisbon July 30. Expects to reach New York between Aug. 20 and 25. The remains of Mr. Jas. MacGahan were transferred to her from the *Quinnebaug* July 18. Health of all on board good, numbering 377 souls. She brings a lot of condemned stores from the storehouse at Villefranche.

Officers and passengers on the *Powhatan*: Officers—Capt. L. A. Beardslee, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Train, Lieut. C. C. Cornwell, A. P. Osborn, W. P. Day, E. L. Graham, and G. A. Merriam. Esquimaux Jas. T. Smith, J. G. Quinby, B. C. Dent, and W. L. Thom, Surg. A. A. Hoehling, P. A. Surga, Jas. E. Gardner and Jar. C. Byrnes, Paymaster Francis H. Swan, Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, P. A. Engrs. W. A. H. Allen and Jas. A. Chasor, Asst. Engrs. W. O. Christman, W. F. Worthington, and W. E. Dunning, Chaplain W. F. Morrison, Captain of Marines H. C. Cochran, 1st Lieut. M. Corps P. L. Denny, 2d Lieut. M. Corps L. W. T. Waller, Pay Clerk Chas. Howard, Boat-surgeon Edw. Bonnell, Carpenter W. A. Barry, and Sailmaker D. C. Brayton. Passengers—Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Forsyth, Lieut. C. F. Hutchins, Chief Engr. W. S. Stamm, P. A. Paymaster G. A. Deering, Pay Clerk H. Gifford, Boat-surgeon W. G. Tompkins, Sailmaker C. E. Minter, Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, and Clarence Beardslee.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 21. Orders have been given to prepare her for continuing the survey on the Mexican and Central American coast.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At last accounts at New London, Conn.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 8.

THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. At New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTÉ, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, *Cakelli*, *Lehigh*, *Maropac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullin.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred on the night of Aug. 8 at Mr. John Roach's shipyard at Chester, Pa. On Saturday Mr. Roach, referring to the greatly exaggerated reports of the loss, said: "The result of the fire has been much exaggerated. There are seven departments in the yard connected with the completion of a ship. Out of those seven one was burned—the plating shop. The vessels now in the yard are all plated, except one. The completion of the plating of this ship will be delayed but one week, as arrangements are now made to get sufficient of the machinery in the burned shop into operation at once. The amount of loss is about \$30,000, all insured. The premises are insured for nearly \$400,000. None of the Government vessels are affected by the fire."

A MARE ISLAND correspondent writes: "An old resident of

the garrison died Tuesday, a pet billy goat, which was a great favorite with officers and men. The goat was buried with military honors and a large following of sorrowing friends."

The *Daily Alta California* reports the arrival of the British man-of-war *Constance* at San Francisco, July 27. She was greeted with a salute, which was promptly answered. She came from Esquimaux in 3½ days. This handsome vessel is 2,880 tons register, has engines 2,590 horse-power, and carries 241 officers and men. Her armament consists of 14 guns, 6 machine guns, and 6 Whitehead torpedoes.

As soon as information was received at the Coast Survey office of the existence of a reef in the East River near Diamond Reef, an officer was sent to examine. His report has been received, and the following synopsis is given: The place was carefully sounded over, and a drag was used in finding the shoal spot. A rock with nineteen and a half feet over it at mean low water was found in mid-channel about thirty yards northwest of the prolongation of the line of State street, Brooklyn, on the following bearings: Castle William, west, southwest, half west 880 yards; Castle Garden, north northwest 970 yards; Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, east by south 1,675 yards. A second rocky patch with twenty two feet mean at low water lines about seventy yards northeast of the first.

LIEUT.-COL. Walter McFarland, in charge of the engineers' office in New Haven, issued a notice Aug. 12 to masters and owners of vessels, Mayors of towns and others, in regard to navigation in the waters connected with Long Island Sound. He calls attention to the fact that it is his duty to report all instances in which works built by the Government in aid of commerce are used or injured by a corporation, and whether any bridges, causeways, or structures interfere with navigation. The notice then invites all persons who know of any such obstructions to report them at once.

The commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, Aug. 11, that "a shock of an earthquake occurred yesterday at 2:09 o'clock, p. m.; there were three tremblings, their duration being about 40 seconds in a direction north easterly and south westerly. No damage to the buildings in this Navy-yard has yet been discovered."

The *Passaic*, *Nantucket*, and *Alarm* were off Conanicut Park, R. I., Aug. 10. This division, under Comdr. Woodward, has been engaged in exercises and in taking data for the tactical diameter. Bad weather has interfered somewhat with this.

JOHN WALLACE, late clerk to Paymaster McDaniels, U. S. Navy, was on Tuesday placed under \$5,000 bail for trial on the charge of embezzlement of money and material, amounting to \$2,700, belonging to the U. S. Government.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has issued circular instructions to the several bureaus to the effect that when proposals are invited for supplies, to be opened at a stated time, the chief of the bureau will himself receive them and take charge thereof until the day of opening, when he will open all proposals received in person and answer them. Bidders or other persons can be present, and the bids can at the time be publicly inspected.

The *Dolphin* will carry a complement of about eighty men, which will be sufficient for fighting her battery and manning the engine department under full wind and boiler power. The enlistment of men for the engineer force will soon be completed. The very best men will be selected, all of whom will be required to pass the requisite physical and professional examination.

The *Trenton*, *Essex*, *Enterprise* and *Juniata*, left Nagasaki, July 12. When the *Essex* parted company and was cheered homeward bound. The three other vessels passed through the Inland Sea, and were delayed by fogs. Arrived at Kobe, on the 17th. Left on the 19th, and reached Yokohama, the 21st, if necessary the *Juniata* will go to Peking and the *Trenton* will soon follow. A court met on July 24 for the trial of Passed Asst. Paymaster Ring. The court in the case of Lieut. M. B. S. Mackenzie, tried for insubordination and disrespect, rendered a finding of not guilty. The verdict was approved by Rear Adm. Davis, and Mackenzie was restored to duty. The specification cited the fact that Lt. Mackenzie had written a letter to the Bureau of Equipment and recruiting in regard to a petty officer of the *Trenton*, which the Admiral considered disrespectful and insubordinate.

CAPTAIN Selfridge, commanding the torpedo station at Newport, reports to the Navy Department that with the aid of torpedoes he has destroyed wrecks at Cuttyhunk, between Coggeshall Ledge and Sachuest Point, and between Newport and Point Judith, and thereby removed dangerous obstructions to navigation in these waters.

CAPTAIN Wilson, of the bark *Phurion*, at Philadelphia from Iquitos, furnishes the following: On June — off Julianehab, latitude 60 deg. 30 min. North, longitude 46 deg. 07 min. West, the lower part of a tent was found by an Esquimaux on a piece of ice or drift ice, the upper part of which seemed to have been blown away; the ends of a store or provision cask marked *Jeannette*; contents in store also marked; a charter party and check book on Bank of California, both signed by De Long; a pair of oiled trousers of Lieut. Noroe; a bear's skin which covered something of the size and shape of a human corpse, but the Esquimaux could not remove the skin to ascertain what was under it.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Aug. 9.—Lieutenant Commander C. F. Goodrich, to temporary duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. Welch, to duty in connection with the care of iron clads at City Point, Va.

Surgeon T. Woolverton, to the training ship *Minnesota*, on Aug. 25.

Surgeon George H. Cook, as member of Board (Sept. 1 next) for the physical examination of candidates for admission to Naval Academy as naval cadets.

Aug. 11.—Paymaster Edwin Putnam, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Aug. 12.—Lieutenant Nathan Sargent (at present on leave in Europe), to duty on the personal staff of the commander of the European Station, to report to him upon his arrival.

Aug. 13.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Jaques, to temporary duty with the Ordnance Committee, of which the Hon. J. R. Hawley is chairman.

Lieutenant L. L. Roamey, to duty at the Naval Observatory, Sept. 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer I. W. Wooster, to the *Passaic*, Passed Assistant Engineer Albert F. Dixon, to special duty in the Bureau Steam Engineering.

Assistant Engineer Joseph B. Wilmer, to the *Yantic*, Aug. 20.

Aug. 14.—Commander Edward Hooker, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Aug. 15.—Lieutenant Newton E. M. M., to Ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington, Aug. 20.

DETACHED.

Aug. 9.—Captain James A. Greer, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.
Surgeon H. J. Babin, from the training ship Minnesota, on Aug. 25, and ordered to duty at marine rendezvous, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whitting, from the marine rendezvous, New York, Aug. 25, and ordered (Sept. 1 next) as member of Board for the physical examination of candidates for admission to Naval Academy as naval cadets.

Aug. 11.—Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey, from special duty at Washington, D. C., on Sept. 8, and ordered to the Lancaster, European Station, per steamer of Sept. 10 from New York.

Paymaster John Macmahon, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Aug. 13.—Ensign Hiero Taylor, from the Naval Observatory, Aug. 18, and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire, Aug. 19.

Assistant Paymaster L. C. Kerr, from the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 20, and ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Commander C. F. Goodrich, as a member of the Torpedo Board, of which Captain Belknap is president.

Assistant Engineer Charles A. E. King, from the Passaic, and placed on sick leave.

Aug. 15.—Commander Geo. Dewey, from temporary duty at the Navy Department, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. Kilburn, from the St. Louis, Aug. 31, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieutenant Francis Winslow, from duty with the Fish Commission, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Ensign Chas. H. Harlow, from the Thetis, and ordered to special duty at Cincinnati, O., under the instructions of Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham.

Ensign L. K. Reynolds, from the Bear, and ordered to special duty at Louisville, Ky., under the instructions of Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.

RESIGNED.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Frank Guertin, to take effect on Aug. 1, 1885, and granted leave of absence until that date.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 13, 1884:

Edward Hollywood, captain of the top, Aug. 3, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Jacob Ludwig Martin, apothecary, Aug. 6, Washington City.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Davis transferred his flag from the Enterprise to the Trenton on June 30, and the following-named officers composing his personal staff: Lieutenant A. Marx and Ensigns F. J. Haeseler and T. Worthington.

(From the Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express, July 5)

THE ASIATIC STATION.

The "Fourth of July" was duly celebrated here yesterday. All the men-of-war in port dressed ship, and at noon a salute was fired from the *Trenton* and *Nagasaki*. In the afternoon Admiral Davis held a reception on board the *Trenton*, which was numerously attended. A number of boat races were rowed by crews from the various ships, the winners of which were heartily cheered. At night the three men-of-war were tastefully illuminated, the *Trenton* being lit up with electric lights.

An exciting race between two cutters from the U. S. S. *Junia* and *Enterprise* respectively, took place on Monday last, over a course about five miles long. The boats started off the *Junia*, and pulled down the bay in the direction of Fukaura; at the turning point the *Junia's* boat was about ten seconds ahead, and she succeeded in gradually widening the breach, until coming amongst the shipping, when she had the race in hand, and came in an easy winner by 50 seconds.

H. I. R. M.'s *Minia* left on Saturday last, bound northwards. The U. S. S. *Trenton* arrived on Sunday evening, and the following day Admiral Davis hoisted his flag on board of her. The German gunboat *Iliss* arrived on Wednesday morning, and has been taken on the Patent Slip for a general overhaul. The U. S. S. *Essex* is expected to proceed homeward in a day or two, and the remainder of the Squadron will shortly disperse.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The U. S. Revenue steamer *Dezler* is now at the Essex Iron Works, Jersey City, for repairs. She is to have a new steel boiler, and quite extensive repairs to her machinery and hull. The following is a list of her officers: Capt., Eric Gabrielson; 1st Lieut., W. F. Kilgore; 2d Lieut., W. S. Baldwin; 3d Lieut., Chas. D. Kennedy; Chief Engineer, M. J. Chevers; 1st Asst. Eng., Abm. F. Rockefeller; 2d Asst. Eng., Wilets Pedrick; Pilot, Joseph Case.

COMMANDER SCHLEY'S OPINION.

In his speech at the reception in Portsmouth, Commander Schley said:

In behalf of the officers and men of the Greely Relief Expedition, which I had the honor to command, I beg to thank the citizens of the State of New Hampshire and the city of Portsmouth for the demonstration of appreciation of the manner in which we have performed the great duty which has been committed to our charge. The duty imposed on me in their behalf to reply to the very complimentary allusions made by our most excellent chief and others who have preceded me is a task very much more difficult to accomplish than that which he prescribed when he sent me forth to relieve the Greely party or to ascertain their fate. I desire, therefore, at the outset to state that it was the determination of all the brave and gallant fellows who accompanied me that nothing should be left undone to reach the imperiled party at the earliest moment, and it affords me the warmest pleasure to testify to the exact fulfillment of every duty required. To the Secretary of the Navy the credit and honor of Greely's rescue is due, and we shall always feel sure that what we were able to accomplish was but the natural outcome of that energy, of that resolution, and of that intelligent experience which set in motion the relief expedition of 1884. I have then to thank him on behalf of the officers and men of this expedition for the lasting honor he has conferred upon us in connecting our names and our efforts with his in the fulfillment of a duty which has reflected such infinite lustre on his name.

BOSTON HARBOR DEFENCES.

MAYOR MARTIN, of Boston, has forwarded to the Board of Directors for Public Institutions the following communication, received from Major Charles W. Raymond, of the United States Engineer Corps:

AUGUST 4, 1884.

The Mayor of the City of Boston, Mass.:

YOUR HONOR: During a recent examination of Boston Harbor by the United States Board of Engineers, with a view to the perfection of plans for its permanent defence, it was observed that an extensive cutting has been made into the high ground constituting the south head of Deer Island. Recent changes in the methods of attack and defence have given this position very great importance in the scheme of defence. It will be occupied by a powerful work, possibly by a chilled iron turret, covering guns of the largest dimensions. I have every reason to suppose that application will be made at an early day to secure from the city and State a title to the position for the United States.

The removal of further material from this position will seriously injure it as a site for a defensive work and greatly increase the cost of construction. I therefore respectfully request Your Honor to take measures, if possible, to prevent the removal of any more material from this locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. RAYMOND, Major of Engineers.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL EBENEZER SPROAT SIBLEY, formerly Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., died at Detroit, Mich., August 14, 1884, of paralysis. He was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1827, and assigned to the 1st Artillery, rising to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in 1834. He served in the Florida War, was A. D. C. to General Brady up to July 7, 1838, and was then appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster on the Staff. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, being promoted February 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista. In 1856 he was promoted Major and Quartermaster, and in 1861 Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General. During the War he served as principal assistant to the Quartermaster General in Washington up to April 15, 1864, when he resigned, and after a residence in New York and a tour abroad, settled in Detroit. Colonel Sibley was thought to be the last survivor of the siege of Detroit by the British in 1812. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, June 6, 1805, and was a son of Judge Solomon Sibley, the first American to go to Michigan, in 1798. His mother was Sarah Sproat, a daughter of Col. Sproat, of revolutionary fame, and a granddaughter of Commodore Whipple, who destroyed the English schooner *Gaspé*. He leaves a widow and two sons—Frederick T., of Detroit, and Henry S., of St. Paul—two unmarried daughters, two brothers—General Henry H. and Frederick B.—and a sister, Miss Sarah Sibley. He was a member of the Order of Cincinnati.

A DISTINGUISHED British officer, General Sir William John Codrington, died in London last week in the eightieth year of his age. He entered the army in 1821, being then seventeen years of age, and in 1854, he had attained the rank of Colonel, and Brevet Major-General. His command not being included in the expeditionary force against Russia on the breaking out of the Crimean war, he obtained permission to go to the war as an observer, and soon after, a vacancy occurring, he was appointed to the command of the First Brigade of the Light Division of the English army. From this time until the close of the war, two years after, he participated in nearly all the important engagements fought in the Crimea. At Alma he opened the fire against the Russians, and at Inkermann he and his command sustained the brunt of the battle. Throughout the long siege of Sebastopol he was always to be found at the most perilous places, and when Gen. Simpson resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the army operating in the Crimea, in November, 1855, Gen. Codrington was chosen to succeed him. In recognition of his services in the Crimea he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1859 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, was promoted to General July 27, 1863, and in 1877 he was placed on the retired list.

Or William S. Collum, the son of Captain Richard S. Collum, whose death occurred recently in Philadelphia, the Shelbyville, Ind., Volunteer says:

"Will," as he was familiarly called by his associates, grew up to manhood here in Shelbyville, where he has as many friends as acquaintances, and no one can cite an unmanly set he ever committed. He had a high sense of honor; was ever courteous, generous and kind to every one. He was a hard student; nothing pleased him so well as the solving of a difficult mathematical problem; and many times he has passed the night at his books. He was well read in history, in which he delighted, and in all the higher branches of literature. His father being absent from home a great deal, the charge of a large family thus devolved upon him—a trust which he faithfully discharged. Although he had suffered for several years, and at times intensely, with an affliction that almost destroyed his hearing, he was never heard to complain, but only studied the harder to render his infirmity less troublesome to others. The ambition of his life was to be admitted to the bar, and for two years he studied diligently to that end. When his hearing became so defective as to make that impossible, he resigned it with a heroism worthy of emulation by us all in the hour of disappointment, and turned his attention to book-keeping, in which he became an expert. Since his removal to Philadelphia, he had acted as a clerk in the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, to the entire satisfaction of its officials. Before he left Shelbyville he would often say to his friends: "Don't you think I hear better than I used to?" He clung to the hope that some day his hearing would be fully restored. Captain Collum, his estimable lady and family, have the sympathy of their old friends in their bereavement.

MR. HENRY T. RIVERS, thirty years since a prominent shipping and commission merchant of Boston, and at the time of his decease a clerk in the third auditor's department at Washington, died in that city, July 24, at the age of fifty-nine years. The deceased was a native of Rockland (formerly Thomaston), Me. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Navy as private secretary to Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, for whom he was named. After the war he located

at Galveston, Tex., as commission merchant. While in Galveston, he received the appointment which he held at the time of his death.

TRUMPETER Wm. Diebold, Light Battery "F," 5th Artillery, died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., August 11th, in the 34th year of his age. The deceased was an old soldier, having served five years in the 5th Cavalry, and nine years and six months in the 5th Artillery. Of a quiet and unassuming manner he won the esteem of officers and men, by the thorough and efficient performance of his duty, and his kind and obliging disposition. At a meeting of the battery, held Aug. 12, suitable resolutions were passed and arrangements made for the erection of a headstone over his grave at Cypress Hills, and for rendering assistance to his widow and orphan.

THE Rev. John L. Watson, D. D., Chaplain U. S. Navy, on the retired list, died at Orange, N. J., Aug. 12, 1884, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was appointed a chaplain in the Navy Aug. 8, 1855, and placed on the retired list Dec. 21, 1861.

Mrs. STOCKTON, widow of Purser F. B. Stockton, U. S. N., who died January 15, 1858, died at Atlantic City on Sunday last, August 10, in the 85th year of her age. The funeral took place on Tuesday from her late residence, 1227 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE Rev. Dr. J. Pinkney Hammond, a brother of General W. A. Hammond, U. S. A., retired, died at Baltimore August 9. During the war he was connected for a time with the Medical Department of the Army.

THE Duke of Wellington, son of the "Iron Duke," dropped dead at Brighton, August 13. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army, but was never in active service. He was in his 87th year.

THE Right Rev. Piers Calveley Claghon, D. D., Chaplain General to the British Army, died in London Aug. 11.

BALLAD OF LADY FRANKLIN BAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As any thing in connection with the Greely Expedition is of interest to your readers at this time, I send you the following ballad of Lady Franklin Bay, written by H. Olney, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, who accompanied the expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, and returned with the *Proteus* in 1881. Its title is, "A Doleful Ballad of Lady Franklin Bay." If you think it is worth publishing you can do so. It runs as follows: "READER."

Oh! the fog was pretty thick
When we left Upernivik
And steamed across the mouth of Melville Bay.
But our prospects all looked bright,
For no ice appeared in sight
To obstruct the good old ship upon her way.

When an iceless sea we found
On our passage through Smith Sound,
And when we sailed across Peabody Bay,
There was not a man or boy
Could contain himself for joy,
And each one to himself was heard to say

Oh! do not talk to me
Of the Paleocretic Sea
Blocking up our course to Lady Franklin Bay
For to me 'tis very plain
That the open sea of Kane
Will afford us easy sailing all the way.

And so we kept our course
Till we came to Cape DeLesseps
And could almost see to Lady Franklin Bay.
When a long, low line of white,
Burst upon our startled sight,
Causing every one to sing this doleful lay:

Oh! do not talk to me
Of the open Polar Sea,
In the neighborhood of Lady Franklin Bay;
For I can't believe a word
Of a theory so absurd
With this solid ice-field blocking up the way.

On board U. S. S. *Proteus*, Kennedy Channel, August 1, 1881.

THE PROJECTED ALGERIAN SEA.

THE proposal of Col. Roudaire and M. de Lesseps to flood the dry bed of the Shotts in the south of Algeria, and thus create a North African inland sea, has of late met with a good deal of unfavorable criticism in the French Academy of Sciences, one critic, M. Cosson, asserting that, though M. Roudaire has abandoned the idea that the Shotts was the Triton Bay of the ancients, and though a Commission of Inquiry has pronounced unfavorably on the project, he, M. Roudaire, still clings to his original plan. Another critic, M. Leloutreux, protests against the French Government giving any countenance to the scheme, which, in his opinion, would cause the complete ruin and destruction of Belad-el-Djerid and Souf. M. de Lesseps has replied to these criticisms, that M. Roudaire has not abandoned his theory that the Shotts is the same locality as the Triton Bay; but, on the contrary, is still engaged in supporting it; and he points out that the French Academy of Sciences has examined the project and regarded it in a favorable light. Moreover, the Commission, nominated by M. de Freycinet, has, he asserts, demonstrated the advantages of the plan, and has never disapproved of it, and, though they will not assist the enterprise, they are far from wishing to oppose it, provided it be carried out by private means. A group of projectors has already been formed and will begin to construct a part at the mouth of the Oued-Melah, a work whose importance requires no demonstration, since there is no shelter on the Tunisian coast, between Tunis and Tripoli, a distance of some 420 miles.

—Engineering.

THE Convention of the International Society of the Red Cross of Geneva, which is to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 1st of September, promises to be a remarkable gathering. More than thirty of the great Powers of the world will send representatives, including the Christian States of Europe, the Ottoman possessions and Persia, while other States of the further east have asked for admission.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
7TH STREET & 6TH AVE.; BROADWAY & 42D STREET,
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

AUGUSTIN CRANE, JR. F. D. WISSELOW,
ALMON E. PARRIS. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
CRANE, PARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Deposits, Exchange, and Collections. Army Pay Vouchers cashed.

JOSEPH W. STRYKER, Attorney,
1305 E. STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practices in Courts and Departments. Special attention given to
claims for arrears of pay—Mexican, Longevity and Mileage.

LAND LOANS netting investors 8 per cent.
Principal and interest guar-
anteed. Guaranty based on capital of \$75,000. Refer to any
commercial agency. Send for circulars. Texas Loan Agency,
Corpus, Tex.

Lundborg's Perfume, EDENIA.
Lundborg's Perfume, MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.
Lundborg's Perfume, ALPINE VIOLET.
Lundborg's Perfume, LILY OF THE VALLEY.

CLARET.

THIS YEAR'S putting up of the "MARGAUX" is
NOW ready for delivery. Those who purchase EARLY have the
advantage of the OLDEST bottling.
Hhds. yield 24 dozen full-sized bottles, and when ordered
thus cost \$6 86.
When ordered less than 24 dozen, \$7 25.
Half bottles for each 2 doz., \$1 additional. Cases 35 cents
more.

CHARLES BELLOW, Agent and Importer,
60 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
1131 BROADWAY, AND 578 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK;
237 THAMES, AND 6 CASINO BUILDING, NEWPORT, R. I.
Price lists mailed promptly on application.

CALIFORNIA WINES.
PURE ZINFANDEL CLARET. Vintage of
1879—per case \$30.00, or bottled, corked only, 26 1/2 doz., \$76 39.
Packing for shipment at cost additional (cheapest manner, \$10.00).
Send \$5.00 for sample case to try, and you will never again pay
high prices for inferior French wines. White wines, Port, Sher-
ries, Brandy, &c., pure and reliable at moderate prices.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.,
GEO. HAMLIN, Manager, 21 Park Place, N. Y.

M. T. DE CHANTAL, WHEELING, WEST VA., ACADEMY FOR
Young Ladies, in charge of the Sisters of the Visitation,
B. V. M.

This celebrated Academy will resume its thirty-seventh school-
year the first Monday of September. The course includes
every department usual in a first-class English education. Vocal
and instrumental music and French a specialty. On the piano
the Stuttgart method is pursued, under a large corps of com-
petent teachers. Latin, German, music, painting and drawing
form extra charges. To the intellectual advantages of the school
is added a careful training in housekeeping and dressmaking for
such as are desirous of becoming adepts in these very essential
accomplishments.

Apply to Directress for Catalogue.

THE DRINKING HABIT
POSITIVELY CURED.

Send for Pamphlets, containing full particulars, to
MERRELL BROS., 32 East 14th St., Room 5, New York.

7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND
Leader. Orchestra and Military Band.
OF THE POND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York.

The Department rifle competitions for 1884 are now
under way at the various points selected in each, Forts
Snelling, Clark, the Presidio of San Francisco, Van-
couver Barracks, Whipple Barracks, Fort Leavenworth
and Fort Omaha. Up to the end of this week most of
the firing was preliminary to the prescribed competi-
tions. The competition of the remaining Department,
the East, is merged in that of the Division of the At-
lantic, and will take place next month, probably at
Creedmoor.

DEVLIN & CO.,
FINE CLOTHING,

Civil, Military, and Naval,

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN ST.

NEW YORK.

Eyes Fitted With Proper Glasses.
H. WALDSTEIN, EXPERT OPTICIAN.

41 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. Send for illustrated catalog
of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,
etc. Artificial Hum. Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note,
post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and
F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if
requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid
to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage
should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon
notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the
orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for
changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address
should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

GREELY'S EXPERIENCES AT CAPE SABINE.

We received a hint nearly a fortnight ago of the
painful story of the experiences of the Greely explorers
at Cape Sabine, which the New York Times has seen
fit to publish with such elaboration of detail. Had
the matter rested with us the story would never have
been made public, but now that it has been caught
up and commented upon by every paper in the land,
there can be no profit in withholding it from our readers,
and we give it as it appeared in the Times. As will be
seen by Lt. Greely's report in regard to the execution of
Henry, he asks that a Court be ordered to pass judg-
ment upon his action, if this be deemed advisable. Of
one thing we are entirely sure, the stories of inhumanity
will be found to be wholly without foundation. One
fact stands out clearly; under circumstances of unusual
difficulty Lieutenant Greely kept his entire command
together, in good health and spirits, through two Arctic
winters, and brought them to Cape Sabine in excellent
condition in every respect. Whatever may have been
done in camp at Cape Sabine will be found, so far as
Lieutenant Greely was concerned in it, to be the result
of as deliberate a consideration of imperative necessities
as the circumstances would admit of. What these cir-
cumstances were, and what was Lieutenant Greely's
action in view of them, will be better learned from his
official statements, than from newspaper reports,
repeating "galley yarns." It is to be remembered that
for nearly a month before his rescue Lieutenant Greely
was left as the only officer of the expedition surviving,
and that during the whole of that time he was in such
a condition that he could barely crawl out of his tent
for two or three hours a day. What may have occurred
during that period with his knowledge and consent he
can best tell, and it is not to be learned by inferences
drawn from what may have suggested itself to the sail-
ors of the rescuing party who handled the remains of
the dead. For what may have been done outside of his
authority and without his knowledge, he is in no way
chargeable.

Under any circumstances it should not be forgot-
ten that the responsibility resting upon the com-
mander of the Fort Conger expedition could not well
have been greater. Not alone were his own interests
and wishes and sentiments to be considered, but those
of his command; that he judged wisely as to his duty
will beyond question appear when all the facts are
known. There need be no fear of concealment; but it
is proper and right that those whose office it is to speak
should be left to tell their own story of their experi-

ences while dwelling "in the valley of the shadow of
death." The situation of those doomed men, when
they were brought face to face with the fact that "some
one had blundered," and that the promised succor was
denied to them, is fearful to contemplate. Let the in-
quiry as to the responsibility for this, which is sure to
come, be searching and direct, and let neither influence
nor persuasion divert justice from its end. Until all
the facts are revealed, however, in the light of the testi-
mony that now offers, judgments should be withheld,
for it is clearly wrong to foster any public sentiment
which, seeking a victim, is sure to find one.

It is sincerely to be hoped that nothing will be said
or done to hasten action on the part of Greely or his
men. The medical authorities report that their chief
difficulty is from insufficient brain nourishment. While
both mind and body are apparently in good condition,
it will be some time before either is capable of prolonged
exertion, and rest for a period of months is imperative.
Not alone is Captain Schley to be commended for his
rescue of the Greely survivors, but for the good judg-
ment which has saved them from the consequences
which would have followed injudicious action, and
even injudicious kindness, such as they were in danger
of receiving had they fallen into the hands of some of
the well intending whalers who were in such eager
search for them, but who were not so well prepared to
take proper care of them when found as were the re-
lief vessels under Captain Schley.

At the time this article was written its conclusions
were merely inferences from such facts as were within
our direct knowledge. These conclusions have since
received confirmation from a statement purporting to
come from Lieut. Greely, and which we give in con-
nection with the article from the Times. This statement
we find in the daily papers, and experience has
taught us to accept their reports with the greatest re-
serve. It bears the impress of probability, however,
and agrees with the information we receive from other
reliable sources. Private Henry, of the Greely party,
was executed, and properly executed, for conduct
which involved the worst consequences of mutiny.
The rest is inference from the condition in which some
of the bodies were found.

GUNS VERSUS IRONCLADS.

In his admirable paper on "Gunpowder Considered
as the Spirit of Artillery," Col. Brackenbury, R. A.,
Superintendent Royal Gunpowder Factory, presents,
very forcibly, an opinion which we have long entertain-
ed, and one which has prevented us from giving any
encouragement to the craze for enormous ironclads,
such as Italy is overweighted with. In the contest be-
tween gunpowder and armor, says Col. Brackenbury,
"the gunpowder won a long time ago. A similar con-
test is going on now. Rich nations build mighty iron-
clads and put them on the sea like knights in heavy
panoply. The Spirit of Artillery will win in the struggle
as it did of old, and it is possible that the same result—
the abolition of armor—may follow when the victory is
clearly decided. Ironclad ships are now boxes con-
taining a complicated mass of machinery, and compar-
atively but few men. First rate men of war used to
cost £1,000 per gun. Some late examples—the *Italia*
for instance—cost something like £100,000 per gun, and
much more if we only count the big pieces able to
pierce armor equal to that of their own ship. Fancy
the value of £1,000,000 going to the bottom as it may
from the result of one blow, and then think how closely
the Spirit of Artillery is following the same course as
once resulted in the abolition of a degenerate chivalry,
the excessive power of the strong over the weak, the
rich over the poor."

After considering over the principal changes which
have lately occurred in the manufacture of gunpowder,
Col. Brackenbury says: "It all comes to this that every
step has opened up fresh possibilities, so that I, for one,
feel that we are yet only on the threshold of an im-
mense subject. I forbear to lead you forward out of the
region of facts into that of speculation. But, certainly,
much remains to be done. The force which abol-
ished the shame of the old decaying chivalry has, by
its influence on arms, called forth a larger chivalry, in
which the private soldier may become and be recog-
nized as a hero. It demands from him a courage capa-
ble of sustaining him in danger when there is no shock
of battle to stir him, but a long waiting under a rain of
death which comes to him from afar—unannounced, in-
visible. It demands also from him education and in-
telligence, not merely brute force. Whether, after
having created the call for ironclads, it will abolish
them again, remains for time to show; but if England
keeps, as we all believe she will, her place in the first

rank of human progress in arts, arms, and in the lofty courage which flourishes only where true liberty exists, we can only welcome the progress of the Spirit of Artillery."

What is here said for England applies with even greater force to the United States; and with a wise use of our opportunities we may avoid the costly mistake of others and develop possibilities of defence beyond those of any other nation. The immense capacity for contrivance and invention, which the American people have shown needs only to be properly encouraged to give us every advantage over other nations, who have, indeed, been, from the first, largely dependent upon Yankee ingenuity for the inventions and suggestions which have most largely influenced modern methods of war.

Our Ordnance officers are making progress in the right direction in giving so much attention as they are doing and have been doing, to the subject of improvement in explosives, in which field of research our General Rodman was a pioneer. In connection with the lecture to which we refer, the following table is given showing the performance of different guns and powders, the object sought being to obtain the highest muzzle velocity with the lowest pressure. What has thus far been accomplished by the co-ordinate development of the gun and its explosive is shown by the contrast of the 7 in. with its muzzle velocity of 1,165 feet and muzzle energy of 846 ft. tons, with the 17 in. throwing a 2,000lb. shot with a muzzle velocity of 1,841 ft., produced by 772 lbs. of Dueneberg powder, and developing a muzzle energy of 47,036 ft. tons, or fifty-six times that of the 100 pr. of 7 in. calibre.

Gun.			Powder.		Shot.		Muzzle velocity.	Muzzle energy.	Mean pressure.
Calibre.	Weight.	Loading.	Nature.	Weight.	Weight.	Weight.			
7 in.	12	M	L. G.	16	66	1,165	1,142	846	.....
9	12	B	R. L. G.	11	90	1,165	846	.....	.....
10	18	"	"	80	268	1,420	3,607	.....	.....
12	35	"	"	70	410	1,384	5,288	.....	.....
12	35	"	P2	140	714	1,390	9,125	.....	.....
12	35	"	"	100	818	1,445	11,842	.....	.....
12	35	"	C/32	210	"	1,591	14,352	16.7	.....
12	35	"	Prism.	210	"	1,615	14,790	19.0	.....
16	80	"	"	450	1,700	1,604	30,329	.....	.....
17	72	"	"	551	2,000	1,548	33,238	.....	.....
17	72	"	Fossano.	551	"	1,706	40,000	20.0	.....
9	18	B	C/32	150	320	1,976	8,661	15.1	.....
9	18	"	C2	150	"	2,075	9,551	15.0	.....
9	18	"	Prism.	150	"	1,960	8,521	15.5	.....
9	18	"	Brn.	150	"	2,011	8,971	15.4	.....
10	26	"	C/32	220	463	2,001	12,823	15.9	.....
10	26	"	Prism.	206	"	1,868	11,175	15.6	.....
10	26	"	Brn.	220	"	1,923	11,843	15.2	.....
12	48	"	C2	350	714	1,996	19,719	16.3	.....
12	48	"	Prism.	340	"	1,910	18,056	15.8	.....
12	48	"	Brn.	260	"	1,770	15,506	15.0	.....
12	48	"	Brn.	300	"	1,978	19,365	17.4	.....
17	100	"	Fossano.	772	2,002	1,839	46,629	16.5	.....
17	100	"	Düneberg	"	"	1,841	47,036	14.0	.....
17	100	"	Brn. prism.	"	"	1,795	44,715	13.3	.....
17	100	"	Brn. prism.	"	"	"	"	"	.....

* Unchambered.

THE POLAR MANIA.

THE Sieur de Montauban, Captain of Freebooters on the Coast of Guinea, in the year 1695, in closing the quaint narrative of his adventures, says: "There is a strange inclination in men to undertake voyages, as there is to gaming; whatever misfortunes befall them, they do not believe they will be always unhappy, and therefore they will play on. Thus it is as to the sea; whatever accidents befall us, we are in hopes to find a favorable opportunity to make amends for all our losses."

In nothing is this more noticeably shown than in Arctic voyaging. Several of those who comprised the Greely Relief Expedition had made previous ventures into the Arctic ice, and one of them, at least, Chief Engineer Melville, was undertaking his third voyage into the Polar region. Instead of being daunted by his experience on the *Jeannette*, and in the *Lena Delta*, Mr. Melville is more eager than ever to undertake the solution of the problem of the Pole; and several of Greely's party, now that they are once more feeding on the fat of the land, are earnest to again tempt the Fates.

Those who believe that the Pole is henceforth to be left to enjoy its solitude in peace are reasoning against the facts of human nature and the teachings of human experience. The voyages of the Norsemen, and those of Columbus, did not seem less foolhardy and useless to the Sybarites of their day than do those of the Arctic enthusiasts now to those who determine the value of all

experiences by the degree in which they administer to personal convenience and comfort. Neither shipwreck or starvation nor death will stay the onward march of adventure, in obedience to the command to go forth and possess the earth; so long as there is an uncharted sea or an unexplored land, so long will comfort be sacrificed, and lives jeopardied in the attempt to determine the unsolved problems of geographical research.

Arctic exploration has, indeed, a fascination peculiar to itself, and those who have found themselves amid the endless wastes of Palæocretic seas have described to us the peculiar sensations that overcame them at the thought that they were standing where no human foot had ever trodden before. On one occasion, said a survivor of the *Jeannette* to us, "I found myself alone five miles from the ship, and thus that distance from any human being. On every side was the endless waste of ice; not a sight nor a sound suggested the existence of life. The thought arose that the world of animate nature had disappeared and that I was left alone as the sole survivor of the conscious creation. This feeling increased upon me with a more and more overpowering possession, until it became a nightmare. With a start I awoke myself, and in a sort of frenzy hastened back to the ship, that I might once more realize the sense of human companionship."

There is a fascination about such experiences that seems to take possession of the man, to suspend the reason and the will, and with weird powers tempt him to his fate. In the ravings that preceded death the talk of Ellison, the man of Greely's party who died after rescue, was continually of "the Pole, the Pole."

It becomes certain, then, that the progress of Arctic discovery must continue, and in his speech at the gathering in Portsmouth, to greet the Arctic heroes, General Butler gave distinct encouragement to it. It is only the question of the when and the how. Unless we are to admit that nothing is worth possessing which is purchased at the cost of human sacrifice, it can easily be shown that the efforts to reach the Pole, or at least, to force a Northwest or Northeast passage have thus far brought abundant compensation. To how much narrower bounds would geographical knowledge be limited but for the voyage of the Cabots, the exploration under Verrazzani and Cartier, the expedition of Admiral Wiloughby, which was "the discovery of Russia," or as a Spanish writer says: "a discovery of the West Indies—the commencement of maritime commerce between England and Russia, then one of the oldest and least mixed nations in Europe, but which was awakening from a long lethargy to emerge into political distinction." The voyages of Davis, Barentz, Hudson and Baffin, extended the limits of geographical knowledge and commercial enterprise, and it was the attempt of Captain Cook to return to England by way of Behring's Straits that gave us our first acquaintance with the Sandwich Islands.

As early as 1639, according to Prof. Nourse, American enterprise was turned in the direction of Northern exploration, and a little over a century later, 1753, Benjamin Franklin raised a subscription of £1500 to fit out a vessel, the *Argo*, to search the Northwest passage. But our most serious and successful attempts have been limited to the present century, following the revival of Arctic exploration under Sir John Franklin in 1818. The third and fatal expedition of this unfortunate explorer was followed, between 1847 and 1860, by fourteen English expeditions by sea, besides the land expedition of Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae; the two Grinnell expeditions from this country, and the Kane relief expedition under Lieut. Hartstene, U. S. N., and Lieut. Simms, U. S. N. These have been succeeded, in the line of American exploration, by the cruise of the *Vincennes*, Lieut. John Rodgers, U. S. N.; the exploration of Hayes and Hall; the sledge journey of Lieut. Schwatka, U. S. A., and, finally, by the DeLong and Greely explorations.

Reviewing the whole history of Arctic voyaging from the beginning, we do not find such wholly unexceptional risks attending it as to entirely discourage future efforts, and, as we have said, we agree with the opinion expressed by Professor Nourse, in his history of American explorations, "that the incidental results of exploration have far more than compensated for every expenditure of thought and money, for all exposure and disappointment." But the Northwestern passage question is now settled, and there is no hope of extending the limits of the habitable globe northward. The problem of the Pole now aims "at determining limits of land and water, at perfecting that network of lines with which comparative science seeks to surround our planet, even to the Pole, the discovery of the physical laws which regulate climates, the currents of the atmosphere and the sea, and the analogies of geology with the earth as we see it." Whether this offers sufficient in-

ducement for further exposure and risk may be considered by the judicious, but will not enter into the calculations of the adventurous.

THE Ordnance part of the report of the Cavalry Equipment Board has been sent to General Benét, Chief of Ordnance, who is in the Catskill Mountains. There seems no doubt of his recommending the modified carbine, with its fine front sight, with circular cover, and the use of the same cartridge for this carbine and rifle. The cartridge, with less powder, is filled with wads to conform to same sized shell, and this alone makes varying results with every cartridge, which with the rifle cartridge can be avoided. The carbine shown us has a sling to be used in long range shooting which cannot be done with the present shorter carbine. The rear sight is an open or V shaped one.

The notes on horse shoeing, referred to the Quartermaster General, await his return. The shape of shoe is changed, and the weight for the cavalry reduced very much. The latter is a matter of great importance, and the whole subject equally so. Now that there is so much rivalry in target practice, we hope soon to see the cavalry armed with a rifle with which it will be able to hold its own, and one at the same time not too long or heavy to interfere with the good condition of the horse or his rapid movements. From what we have seen and heard, the modified carbine will as nearly accomplish this as can be, without making our cavalry simply mounted infantry—a not desirable or advisable change.

THE question of acknowledging in some substantial and fitting way the heroic and meritorious services of Lieutenant Greely and the surviving members of his party is being informally discussed by Army officials. The general conclusion reached is that the War Department will not have the opportunity to give Lieutenant Greely the recognition in the way of promotion that he deserves, and that the matter will have to rest until Congress can make an appropriate opening for him. He could have the captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department should he desire it, but he would no doubt prefer some duty more congenial to his meteorological training. A reorganization of the Signal Corps may be booked as one of the probabilities next session, under which Lieutenant Greely should be fittingly provided for. It is not unlikely that the three sergeants will be given 2d lieutenantcies in the line of the Army. There are just three vacancies, and if the Secretary of War can see his way clear toward filling them in this manner he will no doubt do so.

There were twenty-four vacancies in the line of the Army on July 1 after the West Point cadets had been provided for. The appointment of the seven non-commissioned officers reduced this number to seventeen. Fourteen civilians have been designated for examination before the Fort Monroe Board Oct. 1, thus leaving the three vacancies above mentioned.

At the request of the District Attorney of Washington the Naval Court of Inquiry, investigating the frauds in the Navy Department, has discontinued its session subject to recall by the Secretary of the Navy. All the members of the court have left the city except Paymaster Barton, Commodore Jouett is sojourning at Oakland, Md. Paymaster Kenny has gone to his home in Vermont, and Dr. Peck is visiting his family at Elizabeth, N. J. The Board labor thus far has resulted in unearthing 156 fraudulent vouchers, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$90,000. They all belong to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Fraudulent vouchers have been discovered extending back to 1876, during Dr. Beale's administration, and others from that time up to 1884, going through the terms of Drs. Grier, Taylor and Wales.

SECRETARY of War Lincoln, who has joined Mrs. Lincoln at Old Point Comfort, paid a visit on Tuesday, to Yorktown, to inspect the monument in process of erection there. He was accompanied by General Tidball, U. S. A., and his staff, and several other officers of Fort Monroe. It is expected that the monument will be completed about the middle of October, and it will then be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

THE first Board convened under the regulations for the appointment of Post Quartermaster Sergeants, is to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona, to examine candidates belonging to the 1st U. S. Infantry. The regulations which govern the selections have been received with general favor by the Army as evidencing a determination on the part of the superior military authorities that none but the best men shall win the positions.

An earthquake along the Atlantic Coast about 2 p. m. on Sunday last made things pretty lively for a few seconds, but fortunately did little or no damage. The daily press reported "Indescribable panics" at many points and then devoted many columns to describing them. The shock appears to have extended from Baltimore to Portland, the sandy peninsular of Cape Cod being, however, exempt from its operation. The earthquake was felt with especial severity on Long Island. It does not yet appear whether it was for the sins of Blaine or Cleveland that we were subjected to this visitation. As to this, Democratic and Republican authorities will differ, but possibly they may be able to compromise on Ben Butler.

The Board of Ordnance and Engineer officers appointed under the Act approved July 5, 1884, to determine the number and calibre of guns, etc., required at the various sea coast defences, met on Monday of this week at the Army Building, New York. Colonel T. G. Baylor, of the Ordnance Corps, presiding, and the following members present: Colonel J. C. Duane, Major W. R. King and Captain Edward Maguire, of the Engineers, and Maj. G. W. McKee, of the Ordnance. Capt. Shaler of the Ordnance was absent, being on special service with the Congressional committee on ordnance matters in New York last week, and in New England this week. The first thing in order was to consider certain officers' reports on sea coast and harbor defences, sent to the Board by General Newton, and it was decided to thoroughly discuss them before making a report to the Secretary of War. The Board will likely, before concluding its labors, visit some of the defences which need changes to make them of practical use.

The stores of the Greely Relief vessels, which were put aboard for the purposes of the Expedition, are to be landed and stored for the present at the New York Navy-yard. No orders to put the vessels out of commission have been given. The law under which the *Bear* and *Thetis* were purchased requires that they be sold after returning from the Expedition and the money turned into the Treasury. This was evidently not very wise legislation. The vessels have had a great deal of money expended on them; they would be most useful for many purposes in the Navy. If put up for sale now they would not bring half their cost. Although the Secretary of the Navy might not be fully warranted in withholding the *Thetis* and *Bear* from sale, there would probably be but little difficulty in his obtaining an approval by Congress of his action (should he do so), and such legislation as would secure them for the service. They are strong and would make excellent Surveying vessels. The Navy is quite deficient in vessels of their character and size.

It has been reported in some of the daily papers this week that a number of officials of the Army Medical Museum have for years supplied themselves with fancy and toilet articles paid for by the Government as medical supplies. From official sources it is ascertained that such a condition of affairs could not exist. The officials of the Medical Museum have no facilities for carrying on such a scheme. The only funds at their disposal are expressly for the care of the building and for the purchase of objects necessary for the medical collection which is preserved there. The bills are rigidly scrutinized, and funds could not be misapplied, considering the very small amount available. Medical supplies are furnished by the Army Dispensary, an entirely different institution.

Now that the Quartermaster-General has disposed of the matter of preparing regulations for the examination of applicants for appointment as Post Quartermaster-Sergeants, he has directed his attention to the subject of uniforms for them. Designs are now being prepared at the Philadelphia Depot under the direction of General Holabird, and when completed will be sent to the Department for approval. As a matter of course, they will be entirely distinct from any pattern now worn, though it cannot be learned as yet what the difference will be.

The Congressional investigation of affairs at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., terminated on Thursday with a sensation. General Patrick, Governor of the Home, was the last witness examined. He denounced the testimony given against him as untrue, and introduced before the Committee two letters, one from General Rosecrans to General Franklin, and the latter's reply. General Rosecrans, in his letter, said: "Murray, a very candid and judicious member, and from that district, says it will cost the Democracy from 500 to 1,500 votes in the district to keep General Patrick." To this General

Franklin replied: "Knowing of Patrick and his accusers, I cannot entertain the idea of advocating his dismissal under the present circumstances for a moment. He has done his duty like a man in the face of obstacles that would have broken down most men. So, General, mortifying as it will be to be turned out of my position on the unsupported statements of a man like Murray, painful as it will be to be wounded in the house of my friends, I cannot consent to advocate General Patrick's removal."

The "final statements" of the surviving members of the Greely party were received by the Paymaster General from Lieutenant Greely late Thursday afternoon. In a letter accompanying the papers, which is in the handwriting of Mrs. Greely and signed by Lieutenant Greely, General Rochester is respectfully urged to push the accounts of these men through at the earliest moment, as they are all entirely without funds. The enlistment term of the men having expired at Fort Conger, they were reenlisted by Lieutenant Greely at that point, thus entitling them to travelling expenses back to that place. They will doubtless be content with drawing their pay, and will leave the journey for somebody else to take. They will be allowed travelling expenses on their homeward voyage for 3,265 miles. Their accounts were settled by Major Bates, in charge of the Army Pay Office at Washington, two hours after the papers were received.

Admiral Nichols left Washington on Friday on a tour of inspection of the Northern Navy-yards. Commodore Earl English succeeded him as Acting Secretary of the Navy, and will continue to act until he leaves to assume his new command. Secretary Chandler is not expected in Washington before October. Commodore Walker leaves again in a few days for a two weeks' vacation.

Secretary Chandler informed the Acting Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday that he had no objection to Lieutenant Jaques being ordered to duty with the Congressional Ordnance Committee, and accordingly, on Thursday, that officer was directed to join the Committee at New York.

In answer to a communication from Major-General Hancock as to what disposition should be made of the instruments and other articles brought back by Lieutenant Greely, the Department directs that they all be turned over to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington.

The Lieutenant General has referred the report of the Cavalry Equipment Board to General Benét, Chief of Ordnance, for his views on that portion of the report appertaining to his department. When the endorsement of that officer has been received, General Sheridan will then take the entire report under consideration and make such comment thereon as his judgment dictates. The board's recommendation for a new carbine will no doubt be approved by the Chief of Ordnance. It will be some days, however, before he will return to Washington and take the matter under consideration.

A DESPATCH from London states that General Lord Wolseley and Major General Newdigate have issued a scheme for a new system of attack by battalions of infantry. Military critics say that if it is adopted it will effect an entire revolution in the tactics of English infantry, and they pronounce the scheme thoroughly suited to the exigencies of modern warfare.

A MEDICAL officer of the Army calls our attention to the importance of providing dentists for the Army, especially for that portion of the Army serving west of the Mississippi, where dentists are not to be found. The argument rests upon the importance to health, as well as to comfort, of taking good care of the teeth of officers and men and their families, including the children.

No action has yet been taken by the War Department upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General for a change in the facing of dress-coats of soldiers of Infantry from sky-blue to white. The objection to the sky-blue facing is its tendency to fade after getting wet and being exposed to the sun. For this reason, and for neatness, white has been urged as preferable.

A WASHINGTON press despatch of Aug. 14, says: "In continuance of the experiments with high explosives being made by the Bureau of Naval Ordnance at the naval experimental battery at Annapolis, fifteen rounds have been fired from the service eighty pound breech-

loading rifle, the shell being filled with gun cotton, which has exactly the same power of dynamite. The ordinary service shell was used and ten rounds were fired with the service charge of powder, which gives the eighty pound shell an initial velocity of 1,250 a second. The shells were tightly packed with wet gun cotton and were fired over the range without accident."

A TELEGRAM was received in Washington on Thursday from Governor Murray, of Utah, saying the Ute Indians are on the war path in Utah and Colorado, and asking that troops be sent to protect the whites.

The Quartermaster-General has directed the Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Atlantic to commence making requisitions upon the Department for the new hair mattresses and bed clothing, now being purchased for the enlisted men. The eastern troops will be supplied with them first, and from time to time thereafter as they can be made, those on the frontier and other points.

The Second Comptroller has allowed the mileage claim of Pay Clerk John C. Bingham, amounting to \$194.52. This was the only claim settled this week.

THURSDAY'S news from London state that Colonel Sir Redvers Buller is on the point of starting for Egypt to act as chief of staff of the Gordon Relief Expedition. Capt. Boardman will be in command of the flotilla. The 56th Regiment, British Army, arrived at Assouan Aug. 14 and was heartily cheered. The Mudir of the district in which Sarrass is situated announces that he has made arrangements for 3,000 men and 1,000 camels to be in readiness at that point to transport the troops destined for Wady Halfa to Semneh. Major Chermides reports that his negotiations with the tribes in the Eastern Soudan have been favorable. He expects that the Beniomers will lend assistance for the relief of Kassala in addition to holding the road against the Hadendawas. Colonel Fraser and Commander Hammill are proceeding up the Nile.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lt. E. W. Casey, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at the Military Academy Aug. 20 instead of Aug. 28 (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14).

Lt. Robt. Hanna will report for examination by the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14). 2d Lt. Thos. H. Wilson, 2d Inf., is transferred from Co. C to Co. B (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14).

Leave for four months from Oct. 1 is granted Capt. Myles Moylan, 7th Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14).

The leave of Lt. T. A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, is extended twenty-three days (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14).

The leave of Col. Ouvier Grover, 1st Cav., is extended twelve days (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14).

The leave of Lt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art., is extended two months (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 14).

A G. O. M. will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 19. Detail for the court: Capt. Joseph T. Haskell and B. I. Eakridge, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; 1st Lts. Frederick L. Dodge, Chas. H. Heyl, Edwin Br. Bolton, 2d Lt. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., and 1st Lt. O. L. Wieting, 23d Inf., Judge Advocate.

The orders of Captain E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, are amended so as to direct him to report to Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, President of the Mississippi River Commission, to relieve Major Alex. Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, in charge of improvements on the Mississippi River. (S. O., H. Q. A.)

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The members of the Army of the Tennessee assembled in the parlors of the Hotel Lafayette, at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., Aug. 13, and were called to order by Gen. Sherman, who read a brief letter from Gen. Grant, expressing regret that his health would not allow him to be present. Gen. Sherman, before reading the letter, said:

Nineteen years after the close of the war, we have reason to be thankful that so many survive in health and strength to assemble in accordance with a promise made in 1865, at Raleigh, to keep alive the cordial ties of friendship which bound us together during the war. Brilliant as is the history of the deeds done in the war by the Army of the Tennessee, we believe that our fellow citizens will concede to us equal honor for pure, unalloyed patriotism and generous actions during the intervening years of peace. Before proceeding to business, I deem it proper to explain the cause of the change of programme. At our last meeting Gen. Grant was chosen orator. He accepted, and all arrangements were made for his presence. We all know that in December last he sustained a bad fall, but we had hoped that his vigorous constitution would long ere this have repaired the damage. Again, we all knew he had been overtaken by a financial hurricane, blizzard, cyclone, so very common in New York, the result of a false system of finance; but no soldier ever believed that Gen. Grant personally was in the remotest degree responsible or censurable. (Great applause.) Rather we hoped all the more that he would enable, by his presence, to manifest for him the intense love and respect he had won on the battlefield, which will survive long after Wall street shall cease to be held synonymous with gambling in gold and credit.

The speaker then expressed a hope that Gen. Grant's bodily affliction would soon pass away, and that the clouds which now lower over his house might "in the deep bosom of the ocean be buried." Committees were then appointed, and the meeting adjourned until evening.

The committee on invitations are Gen. H. H. Sibley, Gen. H. P. Van Cleave, Hon. W. D. Washburne, Gov. L. F. Hubbard; Hon. Eugene M. Wilson; Hon. B. K. Davis; Hon. Alex. Ramsey; Gen. W. T. Clark; Col. O. A. Morton.

At the business meeting on Thursday, all the present officers were re-elected, and Chicago was fixed upon as the place for the next reunion.

THERE are now about 325,000 pensioners of all classes, of whom 226,000 are soldiers, and the rest widows, minor children, and dependent children. There are still 1,200 survivors of the war of 1812 and 3,000 widows of soldiers in it.

THE SUFFERINGS AT CAPE SABINE.

A DESPATCH of August 13, from Boston, says: "Access to the convalescent survivors of the Arctic expedition at Portsmouth, which last evening had been peremptorily refused by Secretary Chandler and the surgeon in charge, was finally gained to-day by Col. Kent, and the result of his interview was telegraphed to the *Traveller* of this city."

Lieut. Greely was found at his pleasant cottage home, on Seavey's Island, under the frowning ramparts of old Fort Sullivan, overlooking the broad, swift river. To the casual observer Lieut. Greely presents the appearance of a man in perfect health. His figure is rounded and his features bear little evidence of the terrible mental suffering through which he has passed. But his movements and his manner in conversation are as yet somewhat constrained and languid. The Lieutenant, as well as Mrs. Greely, in whose presence the interview was held, was exceedingly courteous, and spoke without apparent hesitation of the sad story of the Cape Sabine Camp.

The tragic end of Private Henry was first referred to, and Lieut. Greely admitted that the man was shot by orders on June 6. As early as March, before the party went into its summer camp, it was suspected that Henry had been secretly poisoning himself of much more than his share of the slender stores, and this suspicion finally becoming a certainty the Lieutenant had the utmost difficulty in protecting the culprit from the natural indignation of his comrades. Henry was at one time discovered intoxicated, having broken into the stock of liquors, and it became necessary, in order to preserve the all important discipline of the little party to warn him that a summary military execution would follow further depredations.

Events proved that this warning was of not the slightest avail. Henry, impelled by his bitter hunger, stole among other provisions, two pounds of bacon. The eating of this large amount of meat made him ill and disclosed his selfish crime to the other members of the party. A search was at once instituted, and it was discovered that, with other articles, Henry had stolen and secreted the seal-skin boots of the hunter of the expedition.

Lieutenant Greely thereupon issued written orders that Henry be shot for disobedience, and, though the Lieutenant was unable to leave his tent, the orders were carried into effect. Three men were detailed to perform the duty, and in the rifle of one of the three a blank cartridge was inserted. Lieut. Greely stated that he himself would have shot the man had it not been for the exhaustion which from May 24, the date of the beginning of the summer camp, had confined him to his quarters. As it was, the Lieutenant did not witness the execution or see the body before burial.

Henry was a young German, and, as Lieut. Greely asserted, the only one of the party who caused any trouble. It was understood by his comrades that he was a deserter from the 7th Cavalry, and that charges of forgery and theft had been made against him some time previous to his departure on the Arctic Expedition. A detailed report of Henry's execution was sent to the Secretary of War by Lieut. Greely about a week ago.

As to the eating of human flesh, Lieut. Greely stated, with much feeling, that, so far as his personal knowledge went, no act of this sort had been committed by any one connected with the party, and that if anything of the kind occurred, it was an individual act, utterly unauthorized and heartily deprecated.

Manly-looking Sergeant Brainerd and the other survivors, who are at the Navy-yard hospital, sustain their commander's statement.

The article which gave occasion for this statement is the one which follows, from the *New York Times*, in regard to which we express our opinion elsewhere. In a later issue the *Times* expresses its own conclusions as follows: "It is a dreadful and yet a pitiful picture. There can be no shadow of blame, nor any breath of shame for these heroic sufferers, but who shall measure the disgrace of the official incompetency that brought them to that dire extremity? Let not one fact be covered up or one iota of responsibility be evaded. The head of the Signal Service Bureau cannot with decency hold his place."

(From the *New York Times* of August 12.)

HORRORS OF CAPE SABINE.

WRITTEN documents now in the possession of the Navy Department at Washington add to the record of miserable human suffering already published in connection with the finding of the Greely Relief Expedition the most shocking stories of inhumanity and cannibalism. All the facts have been in possession of Secretary Chandler for nearly three weeks, but so closely have they been guarded, and so strictly have the naval officers and sailors maintained the silence imposed upon them, that not even an inkling of the true and horrible condition of affairs has yet reached the public ear. For the sake of humanity and the American people the Army authorities are endeavoring to keep the matter hushed, but in the official investigation, which is almost sure to come, the facts in all will undoubtedly come out. Every effort will presumably be taken to prevent it, but the truth must be known in time. It will be remembered that in Commander Schley's first dispatch to Secretary Chandler announcing the finding of the Greely party he said:

I would urgently suggest that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here for safer and better transportation in a seaway. This appears to me imperative.

As Mr. Chandler was in West Point the dispatch was answered by Rear Admiral Nichols, Acting Secretary of the Navy. He said:

Use your own discretion about care and transportation of bodies.

Secretary Chandler afterwards telegraphed:

Prepare them according to your judgment and bring them home.

It took some days to prepare the iron caskets, which were all bolted and riveted. It was remarked at the time by experienced officers that this would hardly have been necessary for the preservation of the frozen bodies. They could safely have been brought on, without delay, in wooden coffins. The design was obviously to prevent all possibility of friends of the dead sailors being given an opportunity to look at their remains for the purpose of identification or otherwise. Even the sailors

on the relief ships, with the exception of a few men who assisted in removing the bodies, were not allowed to see them. The lips of the officers were sealed. When Commander Schley met Secretary Chandler and Gen. Hazen at Portsmouth, Aug. 2, on the arrival of the ships from St. John's, he was very much agitated, and called the gentlemen into the cabin of the vessel. Undoubtedly he then communicated to them the facts which have since become an open secret.

The sufferings and privations of the men in their canvas hut during the long, bitter winter of 1884 have not half been told. It has been published that after the game gave out early in February they lived principally on seal-skins, lichens, and shrimps. As a matter of fact, they were kept alive on human flesh. When the rescuing party discovered the half-starved survivors their first duty was to look to the two men who were insensible from cold and privation, even to the point of death. One of them, a German, was wild in his delirium.

"Oh," he shrieked, as the sailors took hold of him to lift him tenderly, "don't let them shoot me as they did poor Henry. Must I be killed and eaten as Henry was? Don't let them do it. Don't! Don't!"

The sailors were horrified, but at once reported the man's words to Commander Schley. After a brief investigation he felt satisfied that the poor fellow was speaking the truth, and that some of the men who perished had been stripped of their flesh to keep their surviving comrades alive. Mr. Schley proposed to make thorough work of it. When the horrible reality was brought out before an investigating committee he did not propose to have it rest solely on his oral testimony. He instructed two or three gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Ames, the Surgeon of the *Bear*, to make a careful examination, and put their conclusions in writing. This was done, and the reports are now in the hands of the Navy Department. Lieut. Greely was decidedly adverse to having the bodies of the buried dead disturbed. He thought it wise, as they had been buried so long, to let them remain in their arctic graves. Commander Schley did not agree with him. The bodies were dug from their graves in the little hill just back of the permanent camp established in October, 1883. Most of the blankets contained nothing but heaps of white bones, many of them picked clean. The remains could be identified only by the marks on the blankets. By inquiries Commander Schley discovered that many of the 17 men who are said to have perished from starvation had been eaten by their famishing comrades. It was the one last resort. Provided supplies had not arrived death stared the hungry and crazed men in the face, but there was hope if life would hold out even a few weeks. It is reported that the only men who escaped the knife were three or four who died of scurvy. The amputated limbs of men who afterwards perished were eagerly devoured as food.

Charles B. Henry's death was particularly tragic. He was a young German, without any relatives in this country, and joined Co. E, 5th Cavalry, in Cincinnati. His friends tried to dissuade him from going with the expedition, but his spirit of adventure was aroused by tales of arctic exploits, and he determined to go. Driven to despair by his frightful hunger Henry saw an opportunity to steal a little more than his share of rations, and he made the attempt. He was found out and shot for his crime. In the published official report the death of this man is set down as having occurred on June 6.

When the body was found his hands and face, though shrunken, were intact and recognizable; but nearly everywhere else the skin had been stripped from him and the flesh picked from the bones. Even his heart and lungs were eaten by his comrades. One rib was found shattered by a bullet ball, and to another small fragments of lead were attached. A bullet hole was found in the skin. The body was in this condition when it was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery last Saturday. The letter his friend Mr. Robert S. Oberfelder, of Sidney, Neb., is daily looking for will probably never come to light.

Whether the four bodies which were swept out to sea and never recovered would have added further evidence to this story of horrible cannibalism cannot be learned now, though the papers in the possession of the Navy Department give all the particulars as told by the survivors. At first they were loath to talk of the horrible experience they had passed through, but after promises of absolute secrecy their evidence was all taken in writing. Lieutenant Greely said that he wished the men had been rescued by the Army instead of the Navy. Of course, it was impossible to keep the actual state of affairs from the crew, but absolute silence was imposed upon them. The officers were not allowed to talk of what had occurred in their presence. One man who openly spoke in the mess room about the inhumanity of using fragments of human flesh as a bait for shrimps was severely reprimanded. Not a word of the facts was given to anybody until Commander Schley made his report to Secretary Chandler.

A *Times* reporter questioned a few of the officers on the three relief ships as they made fast to their moorings at the Navy-yard last evening. Some of them asserted flatly that the bodies of the dead soldiers were not at all mutilated when they were found, and scouted all idea of cannibalism. Others admitted that the bodies were shocking to look upon, but attributed it to the storm and the ice. The eating story they believed to be a sailor's yarn. The remains of the men were wrapped in cloths as soon as possible after they were dug up, and some of the party did not see them at all. Commander Schley declined to have anything to say about the state of the bodies any more than he gave to the public in his first official despatch.

"Did you see Henry's body?" he was asked.

"I did not."

"Of what did he die?"

"Starvation or scurvy, I believe, the same as the others."

"Do you know whether he was shot?"

"I am not prepared to answer that question," said the Commander, hurriedly, "and furthermore I positively decline to be interviewed. When an official inquiry is made into the details of the trip I shall say what I have to say, if anything, and not before." Without another word the Commander hurried below.

The members of the crew were a little more communicative, but conflicting in their statements. Enough was said, however, to confirm some of the ugly stories afloat. At least a dozen of the men admitted that Henry was shot for stealing food, and one man gave the name of the survivor who was compelled to shoot him. This, however, could not be verified.

The *New York Sun* quotes Commander Schley as saying:

"It's a shame to publish such a disgusting account. It's a shame and an outrage, and even were there any possibility of its being true, there would be no excuse for raking up the horrible details to disgust the public, and to cast a lasting stigma to the names of the brave men who risked their lives in the cause of science. What an outrage to insinuate that a man like Lieut. Greely would have been a party to cannibalism, and eaten the bodies of the men who worked for him so faithfully. What I dread most is the effect which this publication may have upon him. With his excitable temperament and in his present enfeebled condition, I fear that the shock may prove fatal. Whatever may have occurred, nothing will ever convince me that that man had a part in any criminal or unmanly act. I sincerely hope that these statements may be kept from him until their falsity shall have received the same publicity which they received. As for the shooting and devouring of Henry (for one cannot help associating the two statements) what a horrible thing to relate, and how absurd, in the face of the tender care with which these alleged cannibals treated poor Ellison, whose hands and feet were frozen off, and who would have died at once had they shown the least neglect. They fastened a knife and fork to the stumps of his hands, deprived themselves of rations in order to allow him an extra share, and treated him with such kindness that he lived what seemed, in this condition, an incredible length of time. There is no doubt that the common dangers and sufferings of these men drew them together closer than brothers, and that anything to the contrary is pure slander."

Gen. Hazen was asked if he had not heard the story when he was at Portsmouth in attendance upon the ceremonies of receiving the survivors.

"I shall have to decline to answer that," he said. "I may," he added, "have heard some rumors of that nature. It is a mistake, however, to say that Commander Schley communicated information of that character to me when he called Secretary Chandler and myself into the cabin on the arrival of the ships from St. John's."

"Is it a fact that there is no basis whatever for the whole story? The *Times* is certainly very explicit in its publication of to-day. It says distinctly that the survivors were kept alive on human flesh."

"Well, there may be something on which to base such a story. It is largely exaggerated, however. I glanced casually over the thing—the article, I mean—and I noticed a number of misstatements," was Gen. Hazen's reply.

"What were they, General?"

"Oh, for instance, it was stated that the amputated limbs of men were even eaten. That is not so. The only amputation that occurred was that of a limb of one of the survivors after the rescue. Now, there was plenty of good provisions aboard the rescuing ships, and of course there was no necessity for eating flesh in that shape."

"You did hear of the shooting of Private Charles B. Henry?"

"I should not want to answer that. I may have heard rumors of that nature."

A despatch from Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 12, says: On board the *Tallapoosa* at the Navy-yard this evening Secretary Chandler said: "No reports to the effect stated in the *New York Times* have been received by the Navy Department. I have read the *Times* report. I decline to say whether it is true or not." Secretary Chandler was considerably agitated. An interview with the survivors or any of them was positively refused.

A despatch from Washington, Aug. 12, says: Mrs. Cross, widow of Sergt. Wm. H. Cross, of the Greely Arctic exploration party, first heard the story this afternoon. She was shocked at first, but, on reading Commander Schley's statements, discredited the first story. She does not wish to have the casket containing her husband's remains opened, but the latter's brother is anxious that it be opened. Mrs. Cross will leave the decision of the question to the mother and brother of her husband.

A despatch from Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 12, says: The story that Charles B. Henry, a member of the Greely expedition, was shot for stealing rations and that his body was eaten by his comrades, has caused considerable excitement here. Henry's real name was Back. His sister and friends in this city will push an investigation.

GREELY'S REPORT OF HENRY'S DEATH.

HIS WARNING.

The following is Lieutenant Greely's official report of the execution of Private Henry at Camp Clay, near Cape Sabine:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 11, 1884.

Adjutant General, United States Army (through Chief Signal Officer, United States Army):

SIR: I have the honor to report that on June 6, 1884, at Camp Clay, near Port Cape Sabine, Grinnell Land, it became necessary for me to order the military execution of Private Charles B. Henry, 5th Cavalry, for continual thieving. The order was given in writing on my undivided responsibility, being deemed absolutely essential for the safety of the surviving members of the expedition.

Ten had already died of starvation, and two more lay at the point of death. The facts inducing my action were as follows:

Provisions had been stolen in November, 1883, and Henry's complicity therein was more than suspected. March 24, 1884, the party nearly perished from asphyxia. While several men were unconscious, and efforts were being made for their restoration, Private Henry stole about two pounds of bacon from the mess stores; he was not only seen by the Eskimo, Jens Edwards, but his stomach being overloaded he threw up the undigested bacon. An open investigation was held and every member of the party declared him guilty of that and other thefts. A clamor for his life was raised, but was repressed by me. I put him under surveillance until our waning strength rendered his physical services indispensable. Later he was found one day intoxicated, having stolen the liquor on hand for general use. A second time his life was demanded, but I again spared him. On June 5,

theft of provisions on his part having been reported to me, I had a conversation with him, on which I appealed to his practical sense, pointing out that union was necessary to our preservation. He promised entire reformation, but distrustful him I issued a written order that he should be shot if detected stealing.

On June 6 he not only stole part of the shrimps for our breakfast, but visiting unauthorized our winter camp, stole certain sealskin reserved for food. I then ordered him shot. On his person was found a silver chronograph, abandoned by me at Fort Conger, and stolen by him. In his bag was a large quantity of sealskin and a pair of sealskin boots stolen a few days before from the hunter. Suspecting complicity on the part of several, I ordered his execution by three of the most reliable men. After his death the order was read to the entire party, and was concurred in by every member as being not only just, but as essential to our safety. To avoid public scandal, I ordered that no man should speak of this matter until an official report was made of the facts.

I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry be ordered, a court-martial convened, should the Honorable Secretary deem either advisable in this case. I have thought it best not to ask the written statements of the surviving members of the party for appendices to this report, lest I might seem to be tampering with them. I have remarked since our rescue, June 22, whether opinions concurring in my action have changed or not, leaving such questions to your action if deemed requisite. I necessarily regret that circumstances imposed such a terrible responsibility upon me, but I am conscious that I should have failed in my duty to the rest of my party had I not acted promptly and summarily. I am respectfully yours,

A. W. GREELY,
First Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, A. S. O., and Assistant
Commander of L. P. B. Expedition.

The New York Herald says: "Some of the bodies that were found by the men of the *Thetis* and the *Bear* were found to have slices of flesh cut from their breasts and legs. The skin had been first carefully cut away, the flesh afterward carved out and then the skin was drawn over the bones."

This agrees with our information. The Herald says further: "It has also been discovered by the Herald that there was a certain amount of insubordination, bickerings and jealousy among the men of the Greely Expedition. Notably so in the case of Lieut. Kialingbury. The friends of this gentleman have naturally been curious and anxious to know how it is that his name has not appeared in the reports of the achievements of the expedition as related in the columns of the Herald. The reason is simply this. Lt. Kialingbury, on the day after the landing of the expedition at Fort Conger, was reprimanded by Lieut. Greely for over-sleeping himself. Some words passed between them. Lieut. Kialingbury asked to be sent back on the *Proteus*, which was still fast in the ice a short distance from shore. Lieut. Greely said that it was not in his power to allow him to return, but on Lieut. Kialingbury writing out a formal application to that effect Lieut. Greely signed it. Lieut. Kialingbury started with the document over the ice floe to the *Proteus*, but just as he had approached within a short distance of the vessel the ice floe between the ship and the land broke away, releasing the *Proteus*, which immediately steamed out and down the Sound. Lieut. Kialingbury returned to camp. Lieut. Greely relieved him from duty. He was not placed under arrest, but was not allowed to take part in any of the scientific work of the expedition. It was not until long after Fort Conger was abandoned that Lieut. Greely, realizing that he might die first, reinstated Kialingbury in his old position of second in command. This he did because there was no other officer surviving competent, in Lieut. Greely's judgment, to take command of the party in the event of his own death."

The following document is the sworn statement of the physicians who examined Lieut. Kialingbury's remains:

Mount Hope, Cemetery Chapel, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1884: We hereby certify that at the request of the proprietor of the *Post-Express*, of the city of Rochester, and of John P., Frank W., and William H. Kialingbury, we this morning, in the chapel of Mount Hope Cemetery, made an autopsy or post-mortem examination of the body of the late Lieut. Frederick F. Kialingbury, in the presence of the following named persons: Lemuel W. Jeffreys, Samuel R. Carter, William Mill Butler, George T. Stillson, Charles H. Manderville, Edward Angevine, John P. Kialingbury, and Frank W. Kialingbury. We found the body in an iron casket. On the lid being removed it was taken from the casket and placed upon a table. It was packed in cotton batting and enclosed in cotton cloth tied with strings. On removing this it was found wrapped in a woolen blanket the whole length. Removing this, the body was in view. Its weight approximated, in our opinion, about 50 pounds. On examination of the head no signs of wounds or injuries were visible. The skin was not broken. The ears and nose were intact. The eyes were sunken and wasted. The hair was thick, and from five to six inches long. The face was covered with a heavy beard and moustache. On the right side of the upper jaw there were seven teeth, the last molar being gone. On the left side three teeth were gone, one incisor and two molars; on lower jaw two teeth, molars, were gone. The skin and muscles of the interior portion of the face and neck were intact. From the upper portion of the sternum and clavicle to the lower border of the fifth rib on the left side the skin and muscles had all been removed down to the ribs on the right side. The skin and last rib were gone. There were two openings between the fourth and fifth intercostal spaces into the thoracic cavity. The skin and muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen were intact to the crest of ilium or pelvic bones; muscles and skin of anterior or posterior of the thighs were entirely removed, except the skin on the anterior portion of the knee joints; muscles and skin of left leg removed to within three inches of ankle joint. On right leg skin and muscles removed to within five inches of ankle joint. Both feet were intact, toes all present. There was no vestige of integuments or muscles on either arm, including the muscles of the shoulder blades to the wrist joints, except on the right forearm, the interosseous membrane remaining. Flesh and muscles on both hands intact. The examination of the posterior portion of body showed that the skin and muscle of the back from the seventh cervical vertebra had been dissected or cut completely away down to the bones with the exception of pieces of skin from two to three inches square on each side of the upper portion of the sacrum. The pelvic bones were completely denuded. All the extremities were attached to the body by ligaments only. No fractures of the body were discovered. We found all the organs of the thorax and abdomen present. There was evidence of recent inflammation of the stomach and bowels. The large intestines were distended with hardened lumps of fecal matter, in which there was hair, moss, or woody fibre. In our opinion the flesh removed was cut away with some sharp instrument. That

remaining on the feet, hands and face showed no signs of decomposition. (Signed)

CHARLES BUCKLEY, M. D.
F. A. MANDVILLE, M. D.
EDWARD ANGEVINE,
Commissioner of Deeds.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1884.

The remains of the eleven of the Arctic dead brought to Governor's Island last week have all, with one exception, been interred with due honor and respect at the places designated by friends, relatives, etc. Those of Lieut. J. B. Lockwood, 23d Infantry, were buried in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, Aug. 11, with full naval honors. The pall bearers were Lt. B. G. Peck, W. D. Orms, S. W. Rittenhouse, W. Atkinson, Ensign R. B. Dashiell and Nevett Steele. Lieut. Lockwood's father, mother and three sisters and Admiral Balch were present. After service was concluded at the church the corpse was removed to the hearse and the procession formed and proceeded down College avenue to the Naval Cemetery, the bell of St. Anne's tolling a solemn dirge as the cortege moved away. On arriving at the Naval Cemetery the remains were deposited in a grave between those of Commander Edward Terry and Lieut. Collins, U. S. N., the site of which is a high, woody bluff that overlooks the birthplace and alma mater of the young hero. The religious rites ended and the firing party gave the martial spirit a soldier's last farewell.

Those of Lieut. F. F. Kialingbury, 11th Infantry, at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 10. The 8th Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., bore the casket to the Court House, from where the public funeral took place, Mount Hope Cemetery being the place of interment. At the grave the services were according to the ritual of the G. A. R., and a salute was fired by the 8th Separate Company.

The funeral ceremonies over Sergeant Edward Israel took place at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 11, amid public demonstrations of respect and sympathy.

The funeral of Sergeant D. C. Bialston, of the Signal Corps, took place at Howard, Ohio, Aug. 10, an immense concourse being present.

That of Sergeant David Lion, Troop "C," 2d Cavalry, took place Aug. 10 from the residence of his mother, Philadelphia, the place of interment being Mount Moriah Cemetery. The G. A. R. attended in force, and the ceremonies were imposing and impressive.

The funeral of Sergeant Wm. Cross took place at Washington, Aug. 10, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. Prof. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy officiated. The remains were interred in the Congressional Cemetery.

The remains of Corporal Joseph Ellison, Co. "E," 10th Infantry, were interred, Aug. 10, in the German Catholic Cemetery at Yorkville, Pa. The funeral procession was very large notwithstanding a heavy rain.

The remains of Private Wm. Whistler, Co. "F," 9th Infantry, were interred, Aug. 12, near Delhi, Indiana. Governor Porter and staff and a large number of distinguished citizens were present.

Private W. A. Ellis, Troop "C," 2d Cavalry, was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Clyde, Ohio, with public honors. The business places were closed, many private residences draped in mourning and flags at half-mast.

The body of Private Chas. B. Henry, Troop "E," 5th Cavalry, was buried with military honors in Cypress Hills National Cemetery on Saturday last, Aug. 9. Major Gen. Hancock and staff, a battalion of foot troops, Light Battery "F," 5th Artillery, and a portion of Light Battery "B," 4th Artillery, being present. Chaplain Goodwin, of Governor's Island, read the burial service.

At the same time the body of Private B. R. Schneider, Battery "A," 1st Artillery, was placed temporarily in a vault and removed on Tuesday and conveyed on board the steamer *Ems* to be taken to Bremerhaven for transmission to relatives at Chemnitz, Germany.

FINES INFLICTED BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

This is an age of progress; laws can be progressive as well as individuals and governments; therefore let a change be made in the law regarding the distribution of moneys arising from fines inflicted by sentences of courts martial. At present all moneys arising from fines by sentence of court-martial are devoted to the Soldiers' Home, an institution well provided for financially. A change can be made advantageous to the Government, with no serious loss to the Soldiers' Home. The change proposed is that hereafter all sums of moneys arising from fines shall be distributed, one-half each to the Soldiers' Home and to the post at the station where the sentence is executed, this post fund to be known as "Improvement fund," and to be expended exclusively in the repairs of the buildings, fences and grounds of the post, on resolves only of the Post Council of Administration, and to be accounted for in the same manner and time as post funds. The post quartermaster to be furnished with a statement of all funds collected, which amount shall be credited upon his estimate of funds whenever requiring funds for repairs to buildings, fences and improving post grounds. Many soldiers knowing that the moneys thus collected will be used elsewhere than at the "Home," will stop and think before committing themselves to the tender mercies of courts-martial for infractions of discipline and good order.

SOLDIER.

COURSE OF STUDY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

POST OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Aug. 6, 1884.
Orders No. 193.

The course of study and instruction in the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School for the ensuing year commencing October 1 next and ending June 30, 1885, is hereby announced. Subsequent orders will direct details and fix the practical work of the course with more particularity. They will determine text books and books of reference in regard to certain subjects and the methods of prosecuting the same.

The course of study is as follows for the entire year:
For the First Class—Hamley's Operations of War; Cooley's Constitutional Law; Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Gillespie's Land Surveying; Gillespie's Higher Surveying; Drawing and Topography and Graphic Processes; Military Hygiene; Hippology; Electricity and Explosives; Kent's Commentaries, Vol. I; Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I; Military Geography; Military Engineering, in its relations to defensive works, siege operations, mining, roads and bridges.

For the Second Class—Charcot's Geometry; Woolsey's International Law; Plane Trigonometry; Wheeler's Field Fortifications; Hippology; Military Hygiene; Drawing and Topography; Townsend's Analysis of Civil Government; Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Edmunds's Minor Operations of War;

Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery; Military Geography; Land Surveying; Military Engineering.

The instructors are as follows: In Military Hygiene, Surgeon Middleton, A. Asst. Surgeons Harbour and McCaw, and Capt. Wheaton.

In Military, International, Constitutional Law and Rules of Evidence, Major J. S. Poland and Capt. T. Schwan.

In Hamley's Operations of War, Edmunds's Minor Operations of War and Wheeler's Field Fortifications—Maj. Upham, Lieuts. Edmunds, Brown and Johnston.

In Hippology—Maj. Young, Capt. Wint, Johnson and Luft.

In Military Engineering—Capt. Williston, Lieuts. Wallace, Harrison and Greene.

In Tidball's Manual, Electricity and Explosives—Capt. Williston, Lieuts. Wallace, Harrison and Niles.

In Military Geography—Capt. Williston, Lieut. Brown.

In Higher Surveying—Lieut. Murray and Johnston.

In Land Surveying, Geometry and Trigonometry—Lieuts. Murray, Greene and Johnston.

In Drawing, Topography and Graphic Processes—Lieuts. Williams and Johnston.

The members of classes are as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

1st Lt. F. W. Mansfield,	1st Lt. T. A. Tousey,
1st Lt. J. A. Baldwin,	1st Lt. J. O. Mackay,
1st Lt. A. C. Ducat,	1st Lt. B. D. Bead,
2d Lt. C. S. Hall,	2d Lt. S. A. Wolf,
2d Lt. A. M. Fuller,	2d Lt. A. R. Paxton,
2d Lt. J. D. Mann,	2d Lt. J. F. R. Landis,
2d Lt. J. A. Irons,	2d Lt. H. L. Ripley,
2d Lt. W. E. Almy,	2d Lt. Wm. Dickson,
2d Lt. E. H. Greble,	2d Lt. J. F. Morrison,
2d Lt. F. B. Andrus,	2d Lt. L. H. Strother,
2d Lt. C. A. Churchill,	2d Lt. G. R. Burnett,

SECOND CLASS.

1st Lt. R. A. Lovell,	1st Lt. R. S. Young,
1st Lt. J. C. Dent,	1st Lt. R. R. Steedman,
1st Lt. Jno. Guest,	2d Lt. S. A. Dyer,
2d Lt. E. O. O. Ord,	2d Lt. J. S. Mason,
2d Lt. J. J. Shaw,	2d Lt. Wm. Moffatt,
2d Lt. Wm. A. Mercer,	2d Lt. L. J. Hearn,
2d Lt. D. F. Anglum,	2d Lt. O. B. Hardin,
2d Lt. C. S. Fowler,	2d Lt. E. P. Brewer,
2d Lt. E. P. French,	2d Lt. Wm. English,
2d Lt. A. T. Dean,	2d Lt. C. J. T. Clarke,

By order Col. Otis.

JNO. B. RODMAN, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., 20th Inf.,
Post Adjutant.

POST OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Aug. 7th, 1884.

Order No. 194.

III. The course in topography given the second class of the school in Post Orders No. 174, of 8th ult., is extended to September 14. Instructors will in future assign to the students practical work in measuring and making delineations of small plots of ground in and about the post and vicinity, and will give theoretical instruction, in recitation rooms, only upon Monday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week. V. Commencing on the 14th inst., the first class will make a horse-back reconnaissance of the country without and surrounding this military reservation and embraced in the limits herein set forth. This reconnaissance will be regarded as preliminary to a more careful survey, and will be confined to a sketch of such roads as are passable for artillery. Prominent landmarks, gradients of importance, character of road beds, condition of bridges and such other features as may be deemed material, will also be noted and reported upon. The sketch will be executed on the scale of four inches to the mile. For convenience in mapping, the country to be examined will be arranged in districts as follows:

The first district will consist of such portions of Kickapoo and Euston townships as are included by the Missouri river, the Kansas Central Railroad, a north and south line passing through the town of Euston and the north boundary of Leavenworth County.

The second district will consist of such portions of the Kickapoo, Euston, Alexandria and High Prairie townships as are included by the Kansas Central Railroad, the most direct road from Leavenworth, via Spruce street, to Springdale and the direct road from Springdale to Euston.

The third district will consist of such portions of High Prairie, Delaware, Alexandria and Tonganoxie townships as are included by the most direct roads from Leavenworth, via Spruce street, to Springdale, from Springdale to M. Kenyon's farm. Sec. 12, T. 10, S. R. 20 E., and from M. Kenyon's to the City of Leavenworth, via 10th ave.

The fourth district will consist of such portions of Delaware, Fairmount, Stranger, High Prairie and Tonganoxie townships as are included by the most direct roads from Leavenworth, via 10th ave., to M. Kenyon's farm, from Kenyon's to Tonganoxie, from Tonganoxie to Fairmount, from Fairmount to Leavenworth, via 10th ave.

The fifth district will consist of such portions of Delaware and Fairmount townships as are included by the most direct road from Leavenworth to Fairmount, via 10th ave., the most direct road south of the Kansas Pacific R. R. to Delaware City and the Missouri River, between Delaware City and Leavenworth.

The members of the First Class are assigned to districts as follows:

1st District, 1st Lieut. T. A. Tousey, 6th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. F. B. Andrus, 4th Infantry; 2d District, 1st Lieut. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Infantry, 2d Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. G. R. Burnett, 9th Cavalry; 3d District, 1st Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Infantry; 4th District, 2d Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Infantry; 2d Lieut. J. F. Morrison, 20th Infantry, and 2d Lieut. C. A. Churchill, 5th Infantry; 5th District, 2d Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 24th Infantry, and 2d Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Infantry.

The senior member of each party will have command of the party, and will receive specific instructions from 2d Lt. Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry, Instructor in Topography, in regard to the work, and report to be made of the same. The sketches and final reports will be submitted through the Instructor not later than Sept. 20.

VI. Field topography, under the instruction of 1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, assisted by 2d Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 24th Infantry, will be taken up on Monday, Sept. 15. By order of Colonel Otis.

J. B. RODMAN, 1st Lieut., and Adjt., 20th Inf.,
Post Adjutant.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

The annual meeting of the California Commandery will be held at San Francisco, on Wednesday next, Aug. 20, when a large number of candidates for membership will be balloted for. Among them Major Fred. Mears, 25th U. S. Infantry; Captains W. A. Elderkin and C. P. Egan, Subsistence Department, U. S. A.; Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, W. H. Boyle, and J. A. Haughey, 21st U. S. Infantry; Captain D. F. Callinan, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebsstein, 21st U. S. Infantry. General O. D. Greene, U. S. A., has been transferred from the California Commandery to that of the District of Columbia.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CAMP OF THE TWELFTH N. Y. AT FT. WADSWORTH.

The heavy artillery camp of the 12th Regiment marks a new era in the history of the National Guard. The idea was first brought out by the enterprising Colonel of the 12th, James H. Jones, and readily and liberally supported by Adjutant General Farnsworth; and to the combined efforts of these gentlemen belongs the success of the new enterprise. The result of the experiments have settled the doubt as to the capability of State troops taking an active and effective part in the care of our sea coast fortifications, if they are properly instructed, and thus an important problem in the defence of the country against a foreign enemy has been brought within the sphere of a speedy solution. The work accomplished and the progress made at the time of writing this article (the fourth day of the encampment) have astonished those who are entrusted with the instruction of the 12th as well as the officers and men of the regiment, and the results obtained have stimulated all to exert themselves to their utmost capacity. In point of aptitude, willingness, intelligence, energy and efforts in the right direction the heavy artillery camp stands in marked contrast to the recently concluded light artillery camp at Peekskill, and the 12th will no doubt restore to the entire camp scheme the prestige lost during the concluding week at Peekskill.

The 12th started from the armory at 9.30 A. M., Monday, Aug. 11, for the boat, which was lying in readiness at 34th St. and North River, and arrived at Fort Wadsworth at about 11.30 A. M., to find the camp, which had been pitched on the slope, in a somewhat dilapidated condition on account of the recent rains, and this interfered with as speedy a beginning of work as was originally intended. No artillery drill was taken up that day, the exercises consisting of battalion drill on the glacis and a dress parade on the color line at retreat. There were the usual mistakes, and while the ground proved suitable enough for battalion drill purposes, yet its undulations, ruts and hills rendered it unfit for a regular and precise ceremony or review, and, therefore, exhibitions of that sort were thereafter held inside of the fort proper, with better effect. While the ground on which the camp is pitched is bare, the surrounding country is beautifully adapted to skirmish drill, and the regiment is particularly fortunate in the fact that the adjoining estate to the camp belongs to Captain Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, a military enthusiast as well as an efficient officer; and that gentleman readily put his lands at the entire disposal of the regiment for skirmish drill purposes—another important advantage, which was utilized to the utmost extent on Tuesday morning, when a lively rattle of musketry and cries of blue smoke over the tops of the trees and shrubs indicated the beginning of the work in that direction. The grounds are peculiarly well adapted to exercises of this sort, and as the supply of blank ammunition was liberal, a great deal of benefit was derived from these exercises. After guard mounting the artillery programme was published and taken up without delay, the assignments being as follows:

Companies A, B and I, 300-pr. Parrots, E, 8-inch rifle, F, machine guns, G and H, 100-pr. Parrots, D, 8-in. rifle and 100-pr. Parrots, K, 100 pr. Parrots. The instructors are Regular officers from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, assisted by non-commissioned officers, and the work and its progress were effective. Not alone were the men exercised in going through the loadings and firings of the different heavy pieces, but they also succeeded in mounting several guns on their platforms, and as we write Co. E is engaged with much energy in transporting and mounting an 8-inch rifle, a work which they perform with so much intelligence and interest that it elicits the general approbation of the supervising Regular officers. The patience and interest on the part of the Regular officers have won them the general good will of the officers and men of the militia, while the latter have generally earned the highest approbation from their instructors for their willingness, intelligence and general desire for improvement in their new undertaking. So rapid was their progress that on the second day (Wednesday) they were considered competent to take up firing with projectiles, and since that time clouds of smoke and the report of heavy ordnance have, at regular intervals, indicated that unusual work was going on at Fort Wadsworth. The system of locating and timing shots by telephone and signal parties stationed at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth is in full operation; the militia is diligently and effectively instructed in the use of the plane table and estimating distances; the Government has provided a liberal allowance of ammunition for the experiments, the benefits of which are enjoyed by both Regulars and Volunteers. Thus the wish of those who have advocated a closer association between the Regular and State forces is realized here in a practical manner. With all this artillery work the instruction of the command in infantry, skirmish, guard duty and military courtesy is not neglected, and between all these requirements it will be seen that the 12th have no picnic, but that, on the contrary, every minute of the time is taken up by earnest work. Both men and officers respond gallantly and readily to every demand made on them to the astonishment of the Regulars, and the progress made is surprising. The experiments with the artillery firing prove very interesting, and many new problems for the solving of the experts have been created by "tumbling" of projectiles, and the contrary-wayward actions of the bullets fired from the machine guns, some of which struck a barn 20 yards to the right of the target, and on this account the practice was given up. The phenomenon could only be explained by splash bullets. This is only a general résumé of the work, but it shows that whatever is done, is done well, thoroughly and efficiently. The men have made much progress in their ordinary infantry as well as in artillery duties, as was shown by their manual, steadiness and general military bearing on Thursday's dress parade. Capt. Lockwood's company, especially, executed a handsome systematic manual, and received copious applause from the numerous spectators.

In regard to messing, the command is not placed quite as fortunately as those who went to the Peekskill camp. The caterer evidently has not the "knack" of Louis Windholz of satisfying everybody, although he receives the same compensation. Numerous and well-grounded complaints are heard from many sides, and the insufficiency of the food and the incompetency of the waiters were well demonstrated on the occasion of the visit of Adjutant General Farnsworth and his party on Thursday afternoon, while the breakfast on the same day had furnished grounds for complaint to the men and interfered with the routine of the work. Neither the Adjutant General nor Col. Jones is to blame, but we mention the fact to show how necessary it is to secure men of experience, competence and liberality for the important duties of catering for a body of 400 or more men.

The work done so far is of great benefit to the State, and reflects much credit on the officers of the Army who act as

instructors as well as on the regiment, and in connection with this the efforts of Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, to bring about a satisfactory result are particularly conspicuous and worthy of mention.

The camp is a veritable boom for the 12th Regiment, and is daily visited by an unusual number of people, prominent among whom on Thursday were Adjutant General Farnsworth, of N. Y., and Capt. G. S. L. Ward, aide to Gen. Hancock, with their ladies.

Inspection of the regiment by Gen. P. H. Briggs was to take place on Friday afternoon, Aug. 15.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COMPANIES.

For the past three weeks the 19th Separate Company, under command of Brevet Major William Haubennestel, has steadily progressed in drill and discipline. Company and battalion movements have been executed with thorough success. The new order of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan as to the free swing of the arms in marching does not meet with the approval of the rank and file. They are bothered with the new step. On Wednesday evening, July 30, the command, 41 files front, assembled at the armory and made a handsome street parade. Column of fours right and left, right and left forward fours right, and movements by platoon and section were thoroughly executed. A showy dress parade closed the ceremonies of the evening.

This command has presented to Col. Thomas S. Wand, commanding 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, and Captain Edson J. Stearns, commanding the 40th Separate Company, of Syracuse, two elegant sets of resolutions, thanking the two commands for their courteous treatment on the visit of the 19th Separate Company to Syracuse and Buffalo. Col. E. J. Courtenay framed and engrossed the resolutions.

The 15th Separate Company, Captain Berthold Myers, is under good headway. The command is in fine trim and all they now lack is a good 2d Lieutenant, the vacancy having been open for over a year. 1st Lieut. Wm. L. De Lacey, 5th Battery (supernumerary), has been requested to allow his name to be used, and accept an assignment in the company. It will be a benefit to the command.

On August 11 the 19th Separate Company was ordered to parade at 6 A. M. for rifle practice, under the supervision of General Chas. F. Robins, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice. The rifle range at East Poughkeepsie has been placed in thorough order by Major Haubennestel.

(Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENT.

The fifth annual encampment of the Pennsylvania Militia commenced August 2 and terminated August 10. The place selected, the historic field of Gettysburg, added interest to the fact that it was the second time that the entire division into which the guard is organized was encamped in a body. The site of the camp was about a mile and quarter south-west of Gettysburg, and covered a good part of the ground over which Pickett advanced to the charge on the afternoon of the third day of the battle. With the exception of one regiment, headquarters of the First Brigade and the City Troop, the entire encampment was west of, or below the Emmetsburg road. Division headquarters were located on the spot from which General Lee is said to have witnessed the advance of Pickett, and, of course, from that point a good view of the entire camp and parade ground was obtained; the latter running south of division headquarters almost to the Emmetsburg road and back to the woods in which Pickett's division formed. The rifle range extended across the lower side; the infantry was encamped in column of divisions; the color line of the division may be said to have run nearly north and south. Beyond the fact that the brigades were located with the third on the right, the second in the centre, and the first on the left, it appeared that no regard was paid to seniority in locating the different commands. The Third Brigade, General Sigfried, with headquarters on the extreme right of the color line, composed of the 8th Regiment, Colonel Gobin; 12th, Colonel Stead; 4th, Colonel Good; 9th, Colonel Reynolds; 13th, Colonel Hitchcock, and Battery C formed one continuous line, but at right angles to the color line. The 8th Regiment (its flank on the color line) is by seniority of Colonel Gobin the right of the brigade, but by its location was actually the left.

The Second Brigade, General Beaver, composed of the 14th Regiment, Colonel Gray; 16th, Colonel Wylie; 10th, Col. Hawkin; 18th, Col. McKibben; 6th, Col. Hastings; 15th, Lieut. Col. Stebbins; Battery B and Sheridan Troop Cavalry, formed almost a parallelogram, the senior Colonel Gray's regiment occupying nearly the centre of one of the sides, running at right angles to the color line. Headquarters of the Second Brigade were in rear, nearly up to the Emmetsburg road.

In the First Brigade, Gen. Snowdon, composed of the 1st Regiment, Col. Wiedemann; 2d, Col. Dechart; 6th, Col. Schall; 3d, Col. Bonaffon; Battalion State Fencibles, Major Ryan; Company Gray Invincibles (colored), Capt. Kennard, Battery A and 1st City Troop Cavalry; the senior Colonel occupied ground also it may be said in the centre of the brigade, but with his back to the front. Headquarters of the brigade, the 2d Regiment, Gray Invincibles and City Troop were all above, or to the east by south east of the Emmetsburg road. The brigade was located on the ground over which Armistead's brigade charged in front of the Codori farmhouse. As the several brigades stood the artillery was on the flank in rear.

As a camp of instruction, and especially for the instruction of the officers of the staff, it would seem that in planning the camp some attention should have been paid to giving it a correct practical formation and also to its strategic offensive or defensive character. The plan of the camp was therefore open to criticism. We presume, however, that this was overlooked in the endeavor to give to each regimental organization as much ground as possible, relative to the number of companies composing it. The portion of the battlefield occupied possesses many advantages as a location for a large encampment. The ground is high and healthy; it affords plenty of room both for the camp proper and for a large parade ground, and a branch of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R.R. running directly across the camp to Round Top, offers excellent facilities for transportation. The soil does not absorb water as quickly as it might; this and the lack of a large stream of water in the immediate vicinity are the principal disadvantages. Above the Emmetsburg road and back of the 2d Regiment was located a large tank filled by water from the town reservoir; from this water was conducted through the camp in iron pipes in places above ground, in others underground. Beyond the fact that the water was warm we heard no complaint; it was furnished in abundance. A considerable quantity of ice was furnished to the several commands by the Railroad Company each day. In one respect, at least, the 1st Brigade had the advantage of position. The ground was covered with a stiff sod, entirely clear of stones, and required but little policing to keep it in a clean and neat condition.

At Lewistown, in 1882, with the exception of four regiments, which arrived on Friday, the entire Division was transported into the borough and detrained between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock A. M. Saturday, August 5—considering the facilities, a very successful movement. The experience gained at that time appears to have been lost, for instead of there being an improvement it required nearly three days to land the three brigades at Camp Gettysburg. The 10th and 18th Regiments arrived on Thursday, the balance of the 2d Brigade and the 3d Brigade on Friday, and the 1st Brigade on Sunday morning, Aug. 3. To some extent these dilatory movements were the fault of the railroad from Carlisle to Gettysburg. The old road [in operation in 1863] was not used for the transportation of troops. When disembarking considerable disorder was manifest; in fact, no rules appeared to have been made governing the disembarking, or if made, they were not followed. The opportunity which this large encampment afforded of imparting instruction to the staff,

for it is more or less a staff question, as well as to the regiments, in one of the most difficult military operations, the entraining, detraining and movement of troops by rail, was lost. Owing to the railroad running through the camp the lack of wagon transportation was not as noticeable as at either of the previous encampments. Indeed, the ease with which camp equipment was removed from the railroad (after once being unloaded) to the several regimental camps could not fail to convince any one of the necessity of a permanent camp ground, either on a main line of a railroad or a branch within a very few miles of it. In fact, if we are to continue having these large encampments they will never approach a complete success until the State owns a camp ground, with proper facilities for transportation and away from the demoralizing influences of a large town. The saving to the State in the cost of transportation of camp equipment would in a few years pay the cost of purchase; but the saving to company and regimental organizations would be vastly greater. All of these are put to more or less expense for extra transportation or for the purchase of lumber for tent floors, cook houses and other conveniences not furnished by the State, but which have to be provided at each encampment in order to render the men at all comfortable. If the State owned a permanent camp ground all this might be stored and would last for years. The State of Pennsylvania should make it unnecessary for the men to contribute anything towards making themselves comfortable in the way of quarters.

The attendance at Camp Gettysburg was better than at any previous encampment. The consolidated morning report of Aug. 8, the last day on which all the brigades were in camp, shows the attendance to have been as follows:

	Present.	Absent.			
	Off.	Men.	Total.	Off. & Men.	Agg. Per Ct.
Division Staff.	13	3	16	—	16
1st Brigade.	181	2,188	2,369	203	2,552 92.0
2d Brigade.	202	2,641	2,843	211	3,054 93.0
3d Brigade.	167	2,168	2,335	206	2,544 91.8
Total.	543	7,000	7,543	620	8,163 92.3

The percentage present at Lewistown in 1882 was as follows: 1st Brigade, 90.4; 2d Brigade, 88.9; 3d Brigade, 89.7; Division, 89.4. The loss during the week of men permitted to go home was some twenty odd. The division actually gained from first to last, however, 55 men.

The commissariat was under the charge of Colonel J. M. Thompson, of the staff of the Governor, assisted by Division Commissary Lieut.-Colonel Hartranft. To subvert the men at an expense to the State of not over 20 cents a day has heretofore been the aim of the military authorities in Pennsylvania, and to teach them to live on the Army ration has been their hobby; the idea, absurd though it is, seeming to prevail, that if the men so subsist for one week in camp, their stomachs will thereafter at all times be in a condition not to rebel at hard tack and salt pork, should they be called into service. A slight change was made this year, however, and the suggestion in the JOURNAL of last year that a variety of food be furnished was in a measure followed, by adding to the ration canned corn and tomatoes. Of course the men were better satisfied, but it was not enough, and there was hardly a command the men of which did not contribute from a dollar to two or three for the purchase of vegetables and other articles of food to supplement the meagre ration furnished by the State. That this personal expenditure is necessary is a discredit to the State. Very many will agree with us that the rigor of camp life might with advantage be somewhat relaxed in the matter of ration, and more strictly enforced than it is (as will hereafter be shown), with regard to drilling and the general school of the soldier.

A better policed camp than at Gettysburg we have never seen in Pennsylvania. Riding through the camp on next to the last day, shortly after noon when cook-houses and sinks were probably at their worst, we saw but little to justify adverse criticism. The sinks had evidently been recovered more than once since morning, and in most cases the kitchen refuse had been already buried. Company streets were clean, and between tents, where rubbish can generally be found, if anywhere, hardly a scrap could be seen. Though the entire camp was in good condition, the 1st Brigade was in general the best policed. As remarked above, however, the camp of the 1st was the best located.

(The report of this camp will be continued in our next issue.)

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, has asked for a Court of Inquiry in connection with the matters lately published as the result of the committee which travelled for nearly six months through the State investigating repairs made to armories, and which continued its sessions up to the very last day allowed under the law, and wound up at Fire Island, the connection of which with the Ordnance or Quartermaster's Department we have in vain tried to discover. General Wylie's counsel, General G. W. Wingle, in a recent conversation, gave his opinion that General Wylie had been unfairly handled by the committee all through the investigation, and hence his application for the Court of Inquiry, which has now been appointed, and will consist of Major-Gen. W. F. Rogers, Brig.-Generals W. G. Ward and C. T. Christensen.

The 38th and 29th Separate Companies have recently been in camp on their own account near Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y. The 23d Regiment had had luck at Creedmoor on Thursday, the 7th of August, and on account of the rain only the second class practiced, qualifying an aggregate of 166.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The camp of the 2d Corps of Cadets at Emex came to a close on Saturday, Aug. 9. A profitable week's work has been accomplished, and the appearance of the corps at the review on the occasion of the visit of the Governor was very creditably executed. Camp was struck Saturday afternoon, and the troops started for home about 3.30 P. M. The muster showed that a total of 123 officers and men had frequented the camp.

Major A. C. M. Pennington, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, in his official reports to the War Department of the 2d Brigade on the 1st Corps of Cadets, speaks in generally very complimentary terms of both organizations. As we have had an exhaustive special report of the same at the time we omit detailed mention of the report.

Do the following sentences mean that Massachusetts intends to do away with camps entirely or only with instruction there in Guard duties?

"At the inspections held in the armories, the inspectors required the captains to have guard mountings, and sentinels to be posted and instructed. Officers and non-commissioned officers were questioned upon their duties. It is intended to continue this plan in future, and do away entirely with camp instruction."

Either would be a step in the wrong direction.

MAINE.

The militia were in camp at Augusta from Tuesday, the 5th, till Saturday, the 9th of August. The experience here as well as in other States where the same system prevails, showed the plan of feeding the men on cheap rations does not work well and becomes the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction. The inner man wants to be satisfied. The State issued rations which cost 30 cents per day per man, in kind, but as competent cooks cannot be had on such occasions and the time is too short to teach the men to economically handle and properly prepare what is provided, a great deal is spoiled and goes to waste, the men do not get enough to satisfy their appetites and discontent and want of interest naturally follows. We refer to this matter at length because we have been assured that wherever States attempt to feed their troops in camp on this plan the men have to depend principally on their own means for their subsistence and are anything but satisfied. The Maine infantry troops, although

divided into two regiments, are much scattered, and when they get together at the annual five days' encampment a good deal of time has to be spent in preliminary arrangements to get them into working order, and much crude work is the result. When in connection with this a very conspicuous lack of capacity on the part of the company officers is considered it will be easily understood that the regimental commanders have a hard task to mould their organizations into shape for field work during the few days at their disposal, and the drills and ceremonies at the camp generally brought to light nothing but lack of preparation and a want of proper understanding of the matter in hand. Military courtesy and guard duty were not up to a proper standard; formations generally were tardy and showed want of punctuality. To expect all these defects to be corrected in the short space of five days with material in so crude a state would not be reasonable. The State only expends \$16,000 annually, and from such an outlay no extravagant return should be expected. With the two regiments of infantry a mounted battery was encamped, but with untrained horses and men no very satisfactory results were obtained. The State should certainly be more liberal with her soldiers, still they can do much themselves towards their improvement, and in this connection we repeat the following remarks made by the Boston *Globe* in the matter: "But even then there are many defects open to criticism that can and ought to be remedied, and which do not cost money. The greatest drawback to the militia at present is the lack of proper line officers. They are evidently elected because they are good fellows, and not for their ability or knowledge of tactics. They need a board of examiners and an officer's school of instruction; they ought to have more stringent enforcement of discipline and a more thorough knowledge of guard duty, and should pay better attention to police duty. Military courtesy ought to be improved upon. All this can be done by the efficient line officers, and the battalion commanders should utilize time in camp in teaching officers in battalion movements rather than executing only such as the companies can do in their armories. The men are a fine looking body of men, intelligent, and as a rule obedient, they should be better paid, better fed, and then made to do their duty. They have taken great interest in rifle practice under the instruction of Colonel Farrington, inspector of that branch of duty, and he is an indefatigable worker. General Beal has the interests of the militia at heart, the Governor is backing him up as far as he is able, and General Brown is laboring faithfully to put the brigade in a better condition than it is, and there is but little doubt that another year will witness even more improvement than the past."

ILLINOIS.

The 2d Brigade Illinois National Guard went into camp at Springfield Aug. 6. The camp was named Camp Logan. The 6th, 8th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments, the Chicago Light Guard and Battery A were present. A special feature was target practice, which was successfully conducted under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. M. Rice, I. R. P., under the rules laid down in Wingate's Manual.

MICHIGAN.

The encampment at Island Lake broke up August 12th. The troops were reviewed by the Governor on the day previous, after which an exciting sham battle took place. Before leaving the camp the Governor complimented the troops on their successful piece of work at the camp.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

INDIANA.

Captain George W. Johnston, of the Indianapolis Light Artillery, has resigned. He leaves the organization in good shape with \$1,400 in its treasury. This battery is composed of some of the best young men of the city, and in the two years of its existence has taken 5 prizes, amounting in all to about \$1,300. 1st Lieut. J. B. Curtis, of the same company, has been advanced to the place vacated by Capt. Johnston.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

The following gives a general outline of the proposed work to be done at the encampment of the 2d Brigade next week: The parade ground will occupy 100 acres. The 2d Regiment will be designated by blue banners; the 5th by white; the 8th by buff, and the 16th by garnet; the batteries by red.

On Sunday there will be divine service in the morning, and at 5 o'clock full dress parade. Monday morning battalion drills will be in order. In the afternoon Brigade Commander Norton will inspect guards and muster the men. In the evening dress parade and Tuesday tents will be struck.

Friday is artillery day. In the morning there will be battalion drill, mounted drills by each battery and artillery practice in the afternoon, the day ending with a full dress parade. On that day the boys in blue and a part of the brigade representing the boys in gray will be engaged in a sham battle in imitation of the battle of Stone River, in which so many Ohio troops participated. On Sunday there will be divine service in the morning, and at 5 o'clock full dress parade. Monday morning battalion drills will be in order. In the afternoon Brigade Commander Norton will inspect guards and muster the men. In the evening dress parade and Tuesday tents will be struck.

The Akron *Daily Beacon* says: "A departure from the usual method will be made in that an admission fee of 10 cents will be asked of everybody except relatives of the militiamen and children. There is a reason for this move. The State pays each officer and man so much per day during the encampment, with which he is expected to provide for his sustenance. The amount is inadequate. There is very much expense connected with the eight days which is necessary. Such expenses must be met by the men. It is hoped that the admission fee will help defray the expense."

This is certainly an Ohio idea of the most unique kind, but for the sake of the honor of the military profession we hope no other State will imitate it, and that the hippodrome will at least be kept away from the military. Ohio has very recently had experience which forcibly demonstrated the necessity of an efficient military force, and for this the State should provide in a liberal and appropriate manner, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the experiment of putting its forces on the level with a circus will be the first and last one.

According to Poor's Railroad Manual, just issued, there were at the close of 1883 in the United States 130,553 miles of railroad, the capital \$3,708,060,588; funded and floating debt, \$3,737,410,733; total, \$7,445,471,311; opened during the fiscal year 6,091 miles of new line, at a cost, represented by stock and debt, of \$478,731,902; gross earnings of all the railroads for 1883 were \$323,777,914, against \$770,309,309 for 1882; net earnings, \$362,798,724, out of which were paid—interest, \$178,139,084; dividends, \$102,050,548.

THE MILITIA MAN.

I was a little ploughboy,
My name was honest Dan,
But at my country's call, sir,
I turn'd militia man;
So on our little green, sir,
Away from all the mire,
I daily now am seen, sir,
To cock, present, and fire.

In regimentals bright, sir,
Of scarlet, I do shine,
With hair all tied up tight, sir,
And whitened up to fine,
Of maidens, not a few, sir,
Come crowding on the green,
And so do parents too, sir,
The children push between.

Then, like a soldier prime, sir,
I march both quick and slow,
I stamp my foot in time, sir,
And then I kick up my toe,
Meanwhile with sound so grand, sir,
They beat the rum drum drum,
Till all our valiant band, sir,
Do wish the foe would come.

ANCIENT AND MODERN TACTICS.

At a recent dinner in London, Lord Kerr, in responding for "The Army," made some pertinent remarks upon the art of war. He expressed the opinion, judging from recent campaigns in Zululand and in the Sudan, that England has "retrograded two thousand years in tactics," "gone back to something like the Pyrrhic phalanx and the Carthaginian wedge of the great Hannibal," and the "solid square is, except against cavalry, absolutely mischievous," and that "squares" being essentially "defensive," their moral effect on savage enemies is to inspire confidence in the latter, as "giving the idea of fear;" whereas, by showing a bold and extended front, and making a "fierce attack," victory would never be doubtful. *Broad Arrow* thinks, however, that something is due to the recognized facts that extremes often meet, that history repeats itself, and that when we come to look into the question it is found that the tactics of remote antiquity harmonize more closely with advanced science than do those of Frederick the Great's school. It is scarcely correct, therefore, to say that we have "retrograded." Principles remain the same; and the tactics of the great Theban general, who remedied the defect of having too small a front by deflecting his wings, is an expedient which has been recognized as valuable in almost every campaign, down to the present day. Yet we did not "retrograde" by adopting it in the past. Again, Lord Mark Kerr seems to proceed, perhaps, too much on the assumption of an enemy deficient in courage. Had Lord Chelmsford and Sir G. Graham advanced in line against the Zulus and the Arabs it is generally believed that the line would have been pierced at many points, and there is only too good a reason for the belief. Without artillery, such enemies would have attacked the "thin red line" with, probably, more confidence than they did even the squares, for they would have fought on more equal terms; while, had the British troops been the assailants in the same formation, overwhelming numbers taking advantage of cover, and eluding as much as possible the artillery fire, would have profited by such superiority—for neither Zulu nor Arab seem to have shrunk from collision with squares. Then how much less from a line that gave them the advantage man to man, of two to one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. T. Rothrock, M. D., Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, has written a charming account of his "Vacation Cruising in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays," (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co.) Seeking to illustrate Herbert Spencer's "gospel of relaxation," the learned professor found a cruise upon the water commending itself to his judgment, "because it was cheap, full of health, and promised as complete a change in mode of life as one could hope to obtain." Hence, he bought a yacht which he made a means of conveyance, a home, and a laboratory, so as to partially utilize the time by such natural history studies as would not consume brain power faster than it was created. He also carried a photographic apparatus, and gives the reader the benefit of his art in the series of delicately engraved illustrations which adorn his narrative. The cruising ground was down the Chesapeake and up the James, and return, and along the Delaware River and Bay. This took him over a portion of the ground traversed by our great war, and we have, accordingly, a description of the present appearance of some of the localities familiar to those who served with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James. At New Point Comfort, June 16, 1863, (?) the U. S. S. *Fish Hawk* was found. "We could not," the author says, "see just what she was doing, though, of course, she had some mission there, and was accomplishing it in the usual comfortable, leisurely Government way." Sailing up the James, Prof. Rothrock thus moralizes:

The only reminder of war that one sees as the 6 monitors which lie at anchor on the southern side of the channel. One officer, residing in Petersburg, commanded the whole fleet, while a squad of men does duty in allowing the old war battered vessels to rust and rot in becoming dignity. Their decks are white; the iron, and other things which the unwritten law of the sea demands shall be black, receive their proper care and color. All of these monitors have seen service. They are part of the original fleet which first, in a practical way, settled the value of armored ships. Weak as they now are, and in comparison with the ironclads of other governments which have decent self-respect, they were once the very bulwarks of the nation. One hardly knows whether most to pity or to despise a power which in time of peace allows its strength to rot into weakness and then to disappear—all this, too, as the sop thrown to party selfishness on the one hand, and to party fear on the other. On the mere basis of probabilities, one might venture to assert that there are scores of land and sea leaders, men yet unknown, who in the proper time and emergency would come forward to command our forces, and to organize victory, provided that they had the material of war. We can probably produce Grants and Porters more speedily than ironclads and cruisers. Heroes are very much creatures of accident, as monitors are of time and money.

Robert Grant, the author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," "The Little Tin Gods," etc., has given us another story entitled "The Average Man," published by James B. Osgood

and Co., Boston. It is interesting because it so evidently comes warm from the heart of a man in the vigor of youth, attacking with keen interest the vital questions that confront us all as we reach maturity. Its plot lacks imagination and consists in fairly good sketches of some phases of New York life, social and political; the characters who are all "average" people discuss in a very natural way the puzzling problems which we all settle for ourselves sooner or later. Remington and Dorothy are two fine young people; he full of clear principle and clean aspirations, she a typical American girl of the kind pleasant to meet and good to marry. Judicious editing would have relieved the work of some of its blemishes in style such as: "She looked at him earnestly from under her penthouse lids"; "her whereabouts was now what first occurred to him"; "waiters bustle with scurrying alacrity"; "his mode of life was unmistakably luxurious." These are chance expressions gathered at random from pages which in many places show a capacity for something better.

With the compliments of the Adjutant of the Military Academy, comes a neat and handy "Official Register of the officers and cadets of the U. S. Military Academy." We find a list of the cadets arranged in the order of merit in their respective classes as determined at the annual examination in June last, and other useful information concerning West Point. Last comes detailed information and memoranda relative to the appointment and admission of cadets to the Academy.

The "History of Democracy, considered as a party name and as a Political Organization," (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons), may serve as a campaign document, but it is written in a spirit of too vigorous partisanship to be accepted as history.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. L. The proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute are published quarterly. Single copies, price \$1.00, can be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, Annapolis, Md.

J. M. The *Nautica's Gazette*, published at 93 Park Row, New York City, is probably the paper you wish to see.

Private asks: Are company non-commissioned officers under the Regulations excused from such duties as working in the company gardens and kitchens. Ans.—It has been ordered that "non-commissioned officers must not be placed on any extra or daily duty not suited to their rank and position. Such as post bakers, post lamp-lighter," etc. The duties you mention are undoubtedly included in the category.

Old Subscriber asks: "Two guards (Navy-yard Barrack guard) mount guard together—the non-com. officers taking their places according to seniority, etc. Next day, each guard marches off by itself (each sergeant of the guard in charge of his own guard): Where is the senior corporal—is he right or left guide of his respective guard or detail?" Ans.—We do not understand exactly what you mean. You will have to give more detailed explanation before we can answer.

A Subscriber asks: "Upton's Tactics, par. 91: 1. Rest on 2. Arms. Place the muzzle upon the left toe, the barrel to the right, the left hand slipping up the stock, the back to the left; does the left hand slip up the stock near the toe of the butt, or is the hand to be held in a cramped position near the bow, as many instructors insist upon?" Ans.—We hold that the hand is intended to be slipped up near the toe of the butt.

J. W. asks if it is correct to place the senior duty sergeant, whilst acting first sergeant, on main or other guards. Ans.—We do not consider this just either to the sergeant or the company under his charge, nor are we aware that it was ever done.

T. F. D. asks how to obtain the position of ship's writer in U. S. Navy, and what the pay and duties are in connection therewith. Ans.—He is always appointed from the enlisted men by the executive officer of the ship. He keeps the muster rolls, good conduct books, and generally acts as clerk to the executive. Pay \$45 per month.

Drill asks: Par. 4, G. O. War Dept., No. 54, 1884, says: "When the manual of arms is executed while marching each motion of the manual will correspond with the cadence of the step." Does that mean that one motion to each step is made? As for instance in coming from a right shoulder to a carry (three motions), would these be executed during three steps? Ans.—Yes.

H. C. A. says: "I have been a printer at regimental headquarters for some years and have excellent testimonials. My time will soon expire, and I would like to get employment in the Government printing office at Washington, or elsewhere under the Government as a civilian. How can I manage it?" Ans.—We are afraid you will find it somewhat difficult, as there are so many applicants for such positions. If you are pretty comfortable where you are, we should advise you to stick there for another term.

L. J. asks: "Is it proper for a General Service clerk in citizen's clothes to salute all officers as prescribed in tactics, or by taking off his hat the same as a citizen in like case would do?" Ans.—The salute prescribed in par. 692 of the Regulations would not be improper in the case you mention, but the second way would in most cases be accepted as showing the proper degree of respect.

2. When will the marksman's pins and sharpshooter's crosses be distributed to those entitled to them? Ans.—It is expected they will be ready for distribution at an early date. The Ordnance Department hoped to have them ready before this, but was delayed.

Commissary asks: "Are enlisted men on extra duty in the Subsistence Department as laborers entitled to 35 cents per diem under the recent Appropriation act, as well as those in the Q. M. D.?" Ans.—We think it stands on the same footing as the Ordnance Department, and it has been decided that laborers in that department are entitled to a per diem of 35 cents. See our answer to "Anxious," in the *Journal* of August 9, page 32.

J. W. says: "I have lost two volunteer discharges and would like to get duplicates. To whom must I apply?" Ans.—Make an affidavit setting forth the companies and regiments in which you served during the war, the fact that you received discharges from them, that you have lost them and have made diligent search to find them, but without success; then have your statements substantiated by two responsible parties, commissioned officers, if practicable, and then forward the papers to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

A. C. asks: "Is an enlistment made on Sunday legal and binding?" Ans.—Yes. There is no law or regulation affecting the validity of an enlistment made on that day.

Sailor asks: 1. Do you think I could enlist in the U. S. Navy; I have been to sea, but have lost my discharge. Ans.—For the present all enlistments have been stopped, excepting honorably discharged men.

2. What is the nearest Navy-yard to Fort Custer, M. T.? Ans.—Marine Island, Cal.

3. What are the qualifications necessary to enter the Navy? Ans.—To enter the Navy as a landsman requires no special qualifications, except good character and freedom from physical defects. Landsmen are generally those who after enlistment are rated as cooks, servants, etc. Seamen must understand the duties of mariner.

4. What is a good treatise on seamanship? Ans.—The work of Commodore Luce, Lieut. Tamm's book and the work of Sir Geo. Narve. D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray St., New York, can supply them.

Cœur d'Alene asks: "Is there likely soon to be another expedition for the Arctic regions, from this country, and to whom should I apply for permission to accompany it?" Answer: We scarcely think there will be another one for some time to come. If there should be and volunteers are called for from the Army, consult your company commander.

John Rohm, Toledo, O., a soldier of the 19th U. S. Infantry, Co. A, 1st Batt., would like to hear from some comrade who served in that regiment from 1864 to 1867.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A DESPATCH received early in the week states that the French captured Kelung without a blow. Directly the cannon from Admiral Lespes' flagship signalled the men landed from the various ships and the town was taken possession of in the name of France. The authorities of the town and the majority of the populace fled. Four thousand Chinese troops, recently arrived from Shanghai, retired into the interior. The British Vice Consul went on board an English gunboat, having previously sent a protest to Admiral Lespes against the French occupation, and pointing out that Kelung was protected under treaty with England. Admiral Lespes issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, declaring that their lives and property will be safe under the French flag. Admiral Courbet was to attack Foochow on Tuesday unless the French indemnity proposal should be accepted.

Broad Arrow states that a considerable diminution of the "Army of Occupation" in Ireland is likely soon to take place, as the Irish authorities profess to look with complacency upon the situation which they have to control.

THE *Voltaire* gives the following account of the French operations in China: "Admiral Lespes blockaded Kelung on Aug. 6. The Chinese attempted to repel him with a battery of Krupp cannon. The French thereupon opened fire and silenced the battery without casualty. A company then landed and promptly spiked the guns. In this operation one man was killed and two wounded. Admiral Lespes remains at anchor before Kelung, so as to prevent Chinese vessels from coaling. Admiral Courbet stays at Foochow to support Mr. Patenotre's demands. The detached squadron remains off Wusung, ten miles north of Shanghai."

Lord Moreley, of England, in a recent argument, arguing in favor of the proposed new small bore rifle versus the Martini-Henry, said: "The new weapon possesses no considerable advantages. It would, it is true, be two ounces heavier than the Martini-Henry, but this would be practically counteracted by the difference in the weight of the ammunition employed."

THE Portuguese Army is to be reorganized, and is to consist of 24 regiments of infantry and 12 regiments of rifles, each consisting of three battalions; ten regiments of cavalry of four squadrons each; three field and one heavy artillery regiments of ten batteries or companies each; and one regiment of engineers of three battalions. The war strength is to be 120,000 men; the length of service twelve years, the first three of which must be with the active army. Then follow five years in the 1st class and four years in the 2d class of reserve; during that time the reserve men may be

called to the colors under certain conditions. The reserves belonging to the second category have to serve again only in case of war. A substitute may be obtained for \$200.

THE British Government has ordered 1,000 rowboats for use on the Nile expedition for passing the ostriches. Six thousand men and 1,000 tons of coal will be sent to Wady Halfa, which will be made the base of operations.

CAPTAIN Markham, of the *Vernon*, who commanded the party who, in 1876, got nearer to the North Pole than any other Englishman have yet been, recently telegraphed to Lieut. Greely, congratulating him on his success in having reached a latitude beyond any which had been previously attained.

THERE are now four railway companies of the French Army (*compagnies militaires d'ouvriers de chemins de fer*) one being attached to each of the 4 regiments of Engineers. Their peace footing is a low one, and they are brought up to their war strength by calling in the reserve men dismissed to their various employments in the service of the railway companies. Under the new reorganization scheme the men of the railway troops are to be retained under the colors only one year. They are then to be distributed amongst the various railway companies further trained in their respective duties, but treated and paid like the other railway employees, so that they are no further expense to the State. The war strength of a company is as follows: Six officers, 300 men, 50 drivers (*seigneurs conducteurs*), 82 horses and 18 carriages. According to the scheme of reorganization, four additional companies are to be formed.

THE new arm for the Swedish field artillery is an 8.4 centimetre steel breech-loader by Krupp, firing a shell weighing 6.7 kilogrammes (of which 0.34 kilogrammes is explosive charge) with a charge of powder of 1.5 kilogrammes, at an initial velocity of 470 metres. The shrapnel and the case shot are almost as heavy, the former containing 185, the latter 192 balls. The gun barrel weighs 459 kilogrammes. Each battery consists of six guns, eight ammunition and five baggage wagons, carrying 883 projectiles, that is 148 charges per gun, of which fifteen shells and shrapnels and two case shot are with the gun, and the rest in the ammunition wagons. For arming siege batteries, 12-centimetre guns and 15.5 centimetre howitzers have been experimentally introduced. Of the former arm, twelve of cast steel have been supplied by Krupp, the shell of which, weighing 16.8 kilogrammes, has an initial velocity of 475 metres. Other twenty-five guns have been manufactured in Sweden of cast iron with steel hoops. A 12-centimetre gun and a 15.5-centimetre howitzer have been made of Martin steel at the Bofors Works. Krupp has also supplied eight 15.5-centimetre steel howitzers, and another one of cast iron with steel hoops has been manufactured at home.

Broad Arrow says: "The pay of Continental officers may be small, even when compared with the attenuated income of the British subaltern, but the former have their perquisites. For instance, observes an Indian contemporary, the Emperor of Russia not long ago reviewed a regiment of his Horse Guards, and found it 'in perfect order.' To express his appreciation of what seems to be a novel occurrence in that part of the world, the Emperor distributed three roubles per head to the subalterns and non-commis-

sioned officers, one rouble to the Chevaliers of the Order of St. George, and fifty copeks each to all the other men in the regiment. The system may be well enough in Russia, but in England the spectacle of the Hair Appoint, armed with a haversack of newly-minted coin, gracefully 'tipping' the subalterns of the Horse Guards Blue to the tune of five shillings a head, might provoke irreverent laughter."

THE British government has decided to limit the Gordon relief expedition, by way of the Nile, to Khartoum, to 2,500 men, partly English and partly Egyptian, and seven cuirassed river boats. The whole expedition will be under the command of General Stephenson, the commander-in-chief of the English forces in Egypt. On reaching Dongola paid contingents from the tribes of Western Soudan will join the expedition.

THE British Government have decided to lay out a large sum in enlarging the Dockyard at Malta in the Mediterranean, and a great deal more work is to be done there in future.

FURTHER particulars of the recent collision off Bantry Bay between the two British men-of-war *Valiant* and *Defence*, show that the *Valiant* had a narrow escape from foundering. To the coolness of the officer of the watch of the *Valiant*, was undoubtedly due the avoiding of a terrible catastrophe, as had he lost his head, or even continued on his course, the *Defence* would have rammed the *Valiant* in her engine-room compartment.

CHINESE officers must know their Sun-tse, an extraordinary writer on tactics, who was probably contemporary with the author of the "Iliad." Sun-tse understood war as did Philip of Macedon, who boasted that he had taken more towns by gold than by steel. With him the essence of the military art is corruption and intrigue. "Labor unceasingly," he says, "to embarrass your enemy. You can do so in many ways, but here is the best. Neglect no opportunity of debauching the best men on his side; omit nothing—neither offers, nor gifts, nor carresses." After the Chinese have paid their eighty million francs to the French they will soon see that Sun-tse was not so much of a tactician after all.

A LETTER from Rome says: "The Venetian Industrial Company, which has a large iron foundry at Terni, will shortly commence the manufacture of the armor plates for the Italian Navy, which have hitherto been supplied by English firms. It has not yet been decided what system shall be adopted, and nothing will probably be done until after the conclusion of experiments now being conducted at Spezia with the view of testing the relative merits of plates made of pure hammered steel and of iron and steel combined. In future, also, preference will be given as far as possible to native industry in the manufacture of boilers and engines for Italian men-of-war, the Naval Department being much dissatisfied with the material lately supplied by English contractors."

A CORRESPONDENT lately returned from Ceylon, writing about the Prince of Wales's elephant drawn by Mr. Stuart Cumberland, which is minus a tail, says: "It is not improbable that the mind of the Prince of Wales frequently reverts to the elephant he first shot in the jungles of Ceylon, and few who accompany him are ever likely to forget the shout of delight with which he beheld the huge animal begin to stagger, to say nothing of the amusing alacrity displayed in

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."



Testimonial of a Boston Lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the source.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

A 10 Cent Cigar for 5 Cents. The TALISMAN.

42 (LONDRES GRANDE) 63 Hand-made with long Havana fillers. A box of 100 sent by Express, prepaid, upon receipt of \$5.00, or C.O.D. Sure to please you. Address W. K. COLEMAN, 177 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. [Mention this paper.]



JOHN HOLLAND, Mfr of best quality Gold Pens. Specialties "Stub Nibs," Falcons and Pat. Record Pens Charm Pencils, Fountain Pens, etc. Lists mailed free. 19 WEST 4TH ST., Cincinnati.

We will send you a watch or a chain by mail or Express, C. O. D. to be examined before paying any money, and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and care you 25 per cent. Catalogue of 200 styles free. Every Watch WARRANTED. Address, STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA. Name this paper.

SMOKE THE BEST. We beg to inform the public and smokers generally, that we have secured a large stock of the very choicest grades of thoroughly cured Golden Virginia, Perique & Turkish tobaccos, which we are using in the manufacture of our Celebrated brands of cigarettes and smoking tobaccos. Such stock made up by the highest class of skilful labor, we feel confident, cannot fail to satisfy the tastes of all good judges. Standard Brands—Caporal X—Sweet Caporal—St. James X, Kinney Bros. Straight Out in Full Dress Packages, etc., etc. Just Out—Sportsmans Caporal, MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

Madeira Wines.

The recuperation of the vintages on the Island for some years past enables us to offer good, pure natural wines, comprising South Side, Canada Lobos, Verdeho, and Grape Juice, at very low prices.

Also, a small collection in Bottle and Demijohn from private stock, for sale by

THOMAS McMULLEN & CO., 44 Beaver Street, New York.

JUST BROS.

689 B'way, New York,

Main Furnishers for the ARMY and NAVY

Fine Custom SHIRTS.

Send for Directions for Self-Measurement.

NEW BOOK BY BRET HARTE.

On the Frontier.

Price \$1.

CONTENTS:

"At the Mission of San Carmel," "A Blue Grass Penelope," "Left out on Lone Star Mountain."

Three new stories from Bret Harte make a little book which multitudes will welcome as a special literary boon. This is as characteristic of Mr. Harte's peculiar genius as any book he has yet written.

* For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.

ORDERS OF DANCE—BADGES—

PROGRAMMES AND MENUS—

DINNER AND BALL CARDS—

LATEST NOVELTIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

ROBERT SNEYDEN,

Manufacturer of Fine Stationery

37 JOHN STREET NEW YORK.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN WEAKNESS.

S. S. PARKER, Wellington, O., says: "While crossing Lake Erie, I gave it to some passengers who were sick, and it gave immediate relief."

A NEW CITY.

Hinsdale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City, and junction for Creedmoor Ride Range, New York, is divided into several thousand building lots and being sold at \$185 each on monthly payments of \$5 per lot by H. Wilson, attorney, 335 Broadway, New York City.

A feature of the enterprise is that the prices of the unsold lots are to be increased \$5 monthly until they reach \$500 per lot; by this method each monthly payment of \$5 is worth \$10 the month following, and by the time a lot is paid for on instalments it has more than doubled its value.

About 2,000 cottages are to be erected on the property and sold on easy monthly payments of \$10 for each \$1,000 of cost. This is a safe and profitable way of investing small sums in one of the healthiest climates in America, and, as the commutation to New York only averages ten cents per trip, and the time 35 minutes by rail, Hinsdale City's future looks brilliant, and the number of cottages to be erected will certainly warrant this gradual increase in price. New York will be the future city of the world. Property around it is and must continue to increase in value.—From Amer. Real Estate Guide, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY

UNDER BUELL,

From June 10 to October 30, 1862, and the

BUELL COMMISSION.

By JAMES B. FRY (Retired).

Brevet-Major General, U. S. A., Chief of Staff to

General Buell, Nov. 15, 1861, to Oct. 30, 1862.

With Portrait of Gen. Buell, and Map, 12mo.

Price \$1.25.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,

23 Murray and 27 Warren Sts., New York.

* Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

Information For Riflemen on

the Range and Battlefield,

Compiled from the Best Authorities. Third

edition, Enlarged and Revised,

By Colonel J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-

General U. S. Army.

This is a book which should be in the hands of

every National Guard Officer. For sale by

BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPROVED PATENT BINDER for Preserving

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

\$1.25 by mail. 340 Broadway New York.

H. H. TUTTLE & CO.,

435 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Would announce that their stock of

Boots & Shoes,

For Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses

and Children,

is now complete, comprising all the new leading

styles both Foreign and American. We

keep always on hand a great variety of the cele-

brated "Waukenphast." London make,

for GENTLEMEN and LADIES. Also the well

known French goods, "HENRY HERTH,"

Paris, "GANS" successors. The practical com-

mon sense boots, wide sole and low square heels

for Ladies, Misses and Children, can be found

in great variety.

SEEDS.—150 Page Catalogue (Illustrated)

free to readers of this paper. (Established, 1845)

B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York

HOTELS.

Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 27th

St., New York. Mitchell & Kinsler, Prop.

Grand Hotel, Broadway & 31st St., N. Y.

Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. Euro-

pean plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.

Clegham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 22d St.

near Madison Square, New York. Also Howland

Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. N. B. BARRY.

Troy House, First and River Streets Troy

N. Y. Janvria and Gillis, Proprietors.

Leland Hotel

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Best

Location in the City, Michigan ave. and Jack-

son St. Liberal discount made.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor

THE EBBITT:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Four Iron Fire Escapes.

TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

docking the poor brute of his tail. No boy ever carried home his first bee with greater glee than the Prince carried the tail. In vain Lord Charles Beresford offered to relieve his royal hands; the Prince positively refused to part with it till he reached the carriage road where the conveyance awaited him. Carefully placing the trophy in the bottom of the carriage his Royal Highness assumed the reins, but the horses, fidgety by long waiting, disloyally declined to answer the whip, and, as a matter of fact, jibbed our future King and all his paraphernalia into the ditch, from the depths of which a voice was soon heard to exclaim: 'Charlie! Charlie!'—not 'whoa! follow thee!' but—'for—'s sake take care of my tail!'

A BRITISH officer, now in New York, writes as follows concerning the new American dynamite gun: "I went on June 23 to see some experiments with the much-talked-of dynamite gun at Fort Hamilton, on the Long Island side of the Narrows. The gun, which rests upon a light tripod that raises it some ten feet from the ground, is made of brass, and has a length of 40 feet and a bore 4 inches in diameter.

At the breech there is an apparatus by means of which air under pressure is admitted to the gun. This will propel the shot for a distance of from two to five miles. The projectile is six feet long, and is a light wooden cylinder, to one end of which is attached a hollow brass percussion shell, containing 15 pounds of dynamite. In the rear there is a felt wad to stop the windage. They seemed to make tolerably good practice with the weapon, which was worked by only three men, and after each discharge we saw a great puff of smoke and a splendid shower of rocks and shingle when the shell burst. But the gun is very cumbersome, and would afford a capital target for an enemy to aim at. It may do for harbor defence, but it must be considerably modified before it can fulfill the prophecies of its inventors and revolutionize the art of war."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

MARRIED.

ROCKEY—ARMOUR.—At Washington, D. C., August 13, Lieut. T. H. ROCKEY, 19th Infantry, to Miss ELSON J. ARMOUR.

FREDERICK—HARDIN.—At Fort Laramie, Wyoming, July 23, Lieutenant D. A. FREDERICK, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss PATRICIA HARDIN.

KNAPP—HARRISON.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 31, Lieutenant JOHN J. KNAPP, U. S. Navy, to Miss LILLIAN EDWINA HARRISON.

DIED.

CHURCH.—August 11, EMILY MURKIN, youngest daughter of the late Charles St. J. Chubb, and granddaughter of the late Commodore L. Warrington, U. S. Navy.

LOWE.—August 8, 1884, JOHN, youngest child of Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, U. S. Navy.

MARTIN.—At Washington, D. C., August 6, JACOB L. MARTIN, late Apothecary, U. S. Navy.

STOCKTON.—At Atlantic City, N. J., August 10, ANNA FINE STOCKTON, relict of Purser Francis B. Stockton, U. S. Navy, in the 68th year of her age.

WATSON.—At Orange, N. J., August 12, Chaplain JOHN LEE WATSON, U. S. Navy, retired.

\$11,950

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified:

1st Premium, \$5,000
2d " \$2,000
3d " \$1,000
 25 other Premiums as here shown.

The 25 premiums will be awarded December 23, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags prior to Dec. 15. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DUREHAM, N. C. Every genuine package has picture of Bull.

See our next announcement.

NEW BOOKS.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN METROLOGY.

A Challenge to the Metric System.

By LIEUTENANT C. A. TOTTEEN, U.S.A.
 With 52 Illustrations, 8vo, cloth, \$2.50.
 "This volume reviews the Pyramid question from a new and scientific standpoint, and challenges the advocates of the Metric System in no uncertain terms." Filled with startling suggestions, and must attract wide notice.

THE IMAGINARY METROLOGICAL SYSTEM OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.

By PRESIDENT F. A. P. BARNARD.
 8vo, cloth, \$1.50.

Published and for sale by

JOHN WILEY & SONS, NEW YORK.

Mailed and prepaid on receipt of the price.

First Prize Medal, Vienna, 1873.

C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF Meerschaum Pipes, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.

Repairing done. Send for circular.

399 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Factories: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

RAW MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER FOR SALE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Most Rare China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar, Flute, Cornet, Art for Tilton Pat. Guitar, the best in use. Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music Strings. Catalogues free. 120 Trueman St. Boston.

New Guitar Music Every Month.

OPIUM

& WHISKY HABITS cured with Double Chloride of Gold. We challenge investigation. 10,000 Cured. Books free. The LEBN E. KELLY CO., DWIGHT, ILL.

RICHMOND Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the **Richmond Straight Cut No. 1,** SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the BRIGHTEST, MOST DELICATELY FLAVORED and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

We use the *Genuine French Rice Paper*, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us water marked with the name of the brand—

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1

on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the Old and ORIGINAL brand, and to observe that each package or box of **RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES**

bear the signature of **Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers Richmond, Va.**

Also manufacturers of well known brands, *Richmond Gem, Opera Page, Pet and Little Beauties Cigarettes.*

SMOKING TOBACCOS, *Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Rip, &c., &c.*

FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR and CLOTH OF GOLD CIGARETTES.

Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.

13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & Co.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR.
 HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE, NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$2 in buffalo handle; \$3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied; sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

THE BOOK OF THE CENTURY. GATELY'S UNIVERSAL EDUCATOR.

AN EDUCATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA AND BUSINESS GUIDE.

THE MOST COMPLETE EDUCATIONAL WORK EVER ISSUED.—Royal Octavo. Three Vols. bound in One. 1160 Pages, 470 Illustrations.

Vol. I.—Contains: Vegetation, 17 pp., 15 illustrations; Natural History, 17 pp., 15 ill.; Astronomy, 16 pp., 9 ill.; Geology, 19 pp., 15 ill.; Mineralogy, 15 pp., 18 ill.; Metallurgy, 7 pp.; Physical Geography, 32 pp., 9 ill.; History, 114 pp., 43 ill.; Law, 126 pp., 6 ill.

Vol. II.—Arithmetic, 57 pp., 6 illustrations; Drawings, 45 pp., 121 ill.; Physics and Mechanics, 109 pp., 80 ill.; Chemistry, 20 pp., 18 ill.; Agriculture, 16 pp., 2 ill.; Medical Treatise, 147 pp., 36 ill.

Vol. III.—Grammar, 38 pp.; Gems of Poetry, 20 pp.; Rhetoric, 4 pp.; Logic, 3 pp.; Elocution, 8 pp.; Phonography, 10 pp.; Synonyms, 18 pp.; Pronunciation of Foreign Languages, 7 pp.; Quotations from Foreign Languages, 6 pp.; Penmanship, 23 pp., 3 ill.; Letter-writing, 50 pp.; Book-keeping, 54 pp., 4 ill.; Music, 7 pp.; Deportment, 35 pp., 2 ill.; Household, 39 pp., 2 ill.; Games, 31 pp.; Tailors' Measure; Dress-making, 16 pp., 6 ill.; and Chart Millinery, 2 pp.

Agents wanted to sell this book, either for cash or on instalments. Please address nearest office.

GATELY & CO., 73 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; 15 Dey St., New York; 630 Arch St., Phila., Pa.; 284 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct.; Albany Building, Vine St., Cincinnati, O.; Hoen Building, Baltimore, Md.; 171 Randolph St., Chicago.

Shaving Made Easy.

Use Whittemore's ORIENT Shaving Soap.

This soap makes a rich creamy lather without being almy or frothy; does not irritate the skin, retains its moisture, softens the beard, and wears to the last. Mail 10 cents in stamps to

The Clinton Manufacturing Co., 20 Vesey St., New York.

Will mail a cake Postage Free. It makes shaving a luxury. Send a 2-cent stamp to pay postage on a handsome Lithograph Razor.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. COLLAPSE BENCH, 1st Canal St., N. Y., Mr's. and Patentees. Send for Catalogue. Free.

Proposals for Harbor Improvement
 UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
 386 Milwaukee St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
 July 29, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 29, 1884, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders for the following harbor improvements, viz:

HARBOR OF REFUGE, Milwaukee Bay—Construction of Breakwater.

RACINE HARBOR—Superstructure over 240 feet more or less of north pier and repairs of pier.

KENOSHA HARBOR—Superstructure over 355 feet more or less of south pier and repairs of pier.

Proposals will be accompanied by a guaranty that if the bid be accepted, contract will be entered into within ten days after notice of acceptance.

For blank proposals and information apply at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee Bay" (or Racine, Kenosha Harbor), and addressed to

Captain W. L. MARSHALL,
 Corps of Eng'rs, U. S. Army.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue, and 13th St., New York
 Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S

Neckwear.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN, MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED

Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order. Unlaundered, at 50 cents; Laundered at \$1.24, \$1.49 and \$1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP AND GARRISON

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPRING CATALOGUE NOW READY.

R. H. MACY & CO.

BADGES AND MEDALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

DOUGHTY & PEDERSEN, JEWELERS,

231 Maiden Lane, New York.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

MILLER'S PAJAMAS SHIRTS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Free.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.
355 SIXTH AVE., cor. 2nd St., N. Y.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,

15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN EARLE & CO.

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"
No. 890 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.FIRST PRIZE
MEDAL
1876

CARL STEHR,

Manufacturer of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES
and Cigar-holders.Repairing and Silver Mounting
neatly done. Send for Circular.
347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

ARMY CATECHISM

FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND
SOLDIERS. By Col. GUY V. HENRY U. S. A. Will
be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents.
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SPRING LAKE BEACH,
MONMOUTH AND CARLETON HOUSES.

SEA GIRT, N. J.

BEACH HOUSE.

HOUSES OPEN JUNE 25.

New Hotel Lafayette

(American and European Plans),
PHILADELPHIA.Applications for rooms may be made at any of
the above houses. L. U. MALTBY.

Fine Cigars.

We will deliver any of the following Brands
HAND MADE Cigars free of charge to any part
the United States, at the following prices:
EL DIAMANTE (Key West), \$7 to \$10 per 100.
HENRY CLAY (Clear Havana), \$5 to \$8.50
per 100.
ROYAL SPORTS (Havana Fillers), \$5 per 100.
LA OORONA Londres Grand, \$5 per 100.
DULCES AGUAS (Key West) Londres, \$5 per 100.
UNIQUE (Mixed Fillers), \$4.25 per 100.
FRAGRANT, \$5.75 per 100.
EL SOL DE ORO, \$5 per 100.

HOLLOWAY & CO.,

607 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Monogram Stamps

OF TWO AND THREE LETTERS FOR
Stamping Linen Goods and
Embroidering.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

ROBERT SNEIDER, ENGRAVER,

37 John Street, New York.



It Stands

At the Head

UNRIVALED IN

Speed and Dura-

bility. Important

improvements for

1884. Circulars &

Specimens free.

AMERICAN

WRITING M. CO.,

Corry, Penna.

SEED CATALOGUE FREE Address HIRAN

SIBLEY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SEEDS AT SPECIAL RATES TO MILITARY

POSTS. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Young Men READ THIS!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Mar-
shall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-
Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

R. H. POWERS & CO.,

No. 114 Bond,

NAGASAKI, JAPAN,

Grocers and Butchers, Wines

and Fancy Stores,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on file at our office.

RAZORS

We will send by mail, postpaid on receipt of \$1.00, one of the celebrated WADE & BUTCHER HOLLOW GROUND RAZORS. Send for Catalogue, free.

THURSTONE & BRIGHAM, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Assets, - - - - \$16,901,943.27

Liabilities, - - - 14,327,928.23

Total Surplus, - \$2,574,015.04

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

This Company issues Endowment policies at precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies, and endorses thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values as guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at the

Office of the Company,

Post Office Square.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Army and Navy Journal.

INSTRUCTION.

PICKERILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. For circulars address Col. O. J. Wright, A.M., Princeton.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System. Charges \$350 a year. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President. Lieut. D. F. STILES, 19th U. S. Inf., Mil. Comd.GRANVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY. North Granville, N. Y., 30 miles North of Saratoga.
EMERSON G. CLARK, A.M., C.E., Principal.

HOLDENESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FRYMOUTH, N. H.—Boys fitted for College, the U. S. Military and Naval Academies, and Scientific Schools; or instructed in Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, and all Common School studies. Charges, \$250 per annum. No extras. Nine sons of Officers of the Army and Navy in the School this year. Sixth year begins Sept. 10th. For circulars and full information apply to the Rector, the Rev. F. M. GRAY.

Kentucky Military Institute,
Founded 1845, FARMINGTON, Ky.
ROBT. D. ALLEN, Col. and Supt.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Prepares for college or business. Special attention paid to the English branches. Graduates admitted to the University upon diploma. Location unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness. Reopens Sept. 13. Expenses \$250 a year. For circular address Co., J. B. ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

"VIREUN",
Sing Sing, N. Y.
H. C. SYMONDS,WEST POINT
ANNAPOLIS,
COLLEGE,
SCIENTIFIC.

Officers in the Army and Navy

Are reminded that CHAUNCEY HALL, the oldest of the Boston private schools, makes a One-third Reduction in Terms to their children as pupils.

Thorough preparation is made for Business, for College, and for the Mass. Institute of Technology.

The arrangements for health are unsurpassed, and the school is in the most elegant part of the city. Military Drill for boys under competent officers. Girls have regular Calisthenics.

The utmost pains is taken to promote refinement of character and manners.

The Fifty-seventh Year will begin Sept. 17.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

The West Point Foundry Association, Proprietors.

Successors of PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO.

Works, Cold Spring, on the Hudson. (Established in 1817.) Office, 30 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURE

MACHINERY AND IRON WORK OF ALL KINDS.

SPECIALTIES OF SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY. PUMPING ENGINES FOR WATER-WORKS AND MINES. BLAST ENGINES FOR SMELTING FURNACES, HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR COTTON, ETC., STEAM BOILERS, HEAVY CASTING AND FORGINGS.

HEAVY CANNON AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR ARMY OR NAVAL USE.

SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1800.

WM. P. HUNT, Prest.)
WM. S. EATON, Treas.)

Foundry St., South Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING

PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.

HOTCHKISS & CO.,

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS; 49 PARLIAMENT ST., LONDON, AND 113 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOTCHKISS'S PATENT REVOLVING CANNON, SINGLE BARREL RAPID FIRING GUNS,

Mountain and Yacht Guns, Ammunition, &c.

NEW REGULATION NAVY EQUIPMENTS. | ARMY CAP CORDS.

BENT & BUSH,

Originators of the

GOSSAMER TOP CAP.

387 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

FURNISHERS TO THE

Army, Navy and National Guard.

Price List sent on Application.

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNIFORMS—

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the Military Service of the United States

ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. H. MCKENNEY & CO.,

Successors to BAKER & MCKENNEY 141 Grand Street, New York.

CORK and FELT HELMETS,

MILITARY GOODS

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

MILITARY GOODS,

NEW REGULATION NAVY EQUIPMENTS.

NEW REGULATION ARMY CAP CORD.

RAYMOLD & WHITLOCK,

Successors to HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

(Military Department).

New Regulation Equipments for Naval Officers.

Sales Room and Manufactory, 39 West 14th St.,
Near 6th Avenue, NEW YORK.

J. H. WILSON,

1106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER.

NEW NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Army Cap Cords and Corps Badges.

Sole Agent and Manufacturer of McKEEVER'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

POLLARD & ALFORD,

No. 104 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

Swords, Belts, Gold and Silver Embroideries of all kinds, Hats, Caps, Chapeaux, Epaulettes; Flags and Banners, Buttons, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Braids, &c.

NAVY AND ARMY EQUIPMENTS at Lowest Prices.

THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY

77 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

Between Washington and Randolph Streets,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS.

Have a large stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver, PLATED WARE, Optical, and goods suitable for Wedding presents, which we will sell at Wholesale prices

Capt. E. R. F. SHURLY, U. S. A. (Retired), has supervision of the Sales and Manufacturing Department. If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.



THE PETTIBONE MANUFACTURING CO.

165 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NEW REGULATION FORAGE CAP CORD, IN GILT,

AT \$1 EACH.

Real Gold, \$1.50 each. Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price. If not satisfactory, money will be refunded. Regular Army Uniforms, Militia Company Uniforms, and Equipments at special close prices. Correspondence Solicited.

COLGATE & CO.'S CELEBRATED HARNESS SOAP!!

Pronounced by Experts the Finest Soap of its kind in the Market.

COLGATE & CO.'S STABLE SOAP!!

Superior to White and Mottled Castile for General Stable Use. For washing Cuts, Wounds of all Descriptions, Old Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., it is invaluable. For Sale by the Principal Harness Saddlery, Hardware, and Drug Stores.

COLGATE & COMPANY, 53 and 55 John Street New York.

ARMY & NAVY EQUIPMENTS. HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN

7 Bond Street New York.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

920 and 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

Oldest Practical Military Tailors in the United States. Special Attention Invited to our Officers' Unlined Serge Blouses, and Light Weight, Sky-blue, Trousering for Summer Wear.

W. C. BOYLAN,

135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

MILITARY CLOTHIER,

Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

ARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Contractor for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.

HATFIELD AND SONS,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIALTY.—OUR OWN MAKE HEAVY SHOULDER STRAPS.

WAR

Manufacturers of

ARMY, NAVY, AND

Officers'

238 Fifth Avenue, WARNOCK & CO., New York City.

Specialties—Gossamer Top Caps and Shoulder Straps.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG.

First introduced the manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and AMBER GOODS in America, and recommends his Meerschaums, French Brier and Welchesel Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also, his complete line of Amber goods, to the WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TRADES. Repairing a special branch of my factory, and prompt attention given to it at all times. Circulars and Price Lists sent on application. Pipes received and returned by mail. Received Medals and Diplomas, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Paris Exhibition, 1879—only Exhibitor of American Meerschaum Goods. N. B.—By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

Store & Factory, No. 125 FULTON ST., N. Y. CITY.

THE ORIGINAL BOOSEY INSTRUMENTS.

Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. WM. A. FOND & CO., 26 Union Square, New York, Sole Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

FORMATIONS

FOR

STREET RIOT DUTY.

Prepared for the National Guard:

REVISED EDITION,

BY

BRIG.-GENERAL WM. H. BROWNELL,

Commanding 4th Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

These formations were prepared in 1878 for the 47th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Brig. General Brownell, then Colonel commanding, and at once secured flattering recognition from all sides.

A drill was witnessed in 1880 by the late General Upton, author of the U. S. Infantry Tactics, and won from him a most complimentary endorsement for the simplicity and value of the formations (see ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 20, 1880.) Numerous demands for books from the various States have induced the author to consent to the publication of this edition for general distribution.

Copies will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, 30 cents, or 100 copies for 25 cents each. Bound in flexible covers, 50 cents a copy.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

Publishers,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain

U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets

Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for

six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the

course of business before the Executive Depart-

ments at Washington. Special attention given to

the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for

Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and

generally all business before any of the Depart-

ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers

to Hon. J. C. New, Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Hon.

Sam. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington,

D. C.; Hon. Jas. G. Hill, Treasurer of the U. S. A.;

Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.;

Hon. J. H. R. 5th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

OFFICERS COMPANY & MESS OUTFITS.

IN CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED, WOOD, and HARD WARE. ALL METAL UTENSILS AND ARTICLES SUITABLE TO THE USES OF THE CAMP, GARRISON AND NAVY.

The undersigned, for over a quarter of a century in this building, and carrying in stock full lines of goods, have unsurpassed facilities for filling promptly and correctly all orders, by mail or otherwise, for any and all things pertaining to the above and their various branches.

DECORATIONS ON CROCKERY. INITIALS, REGIMENTAL DESIGNS, Etc. Can refer to many prominent Officers. Catalogue, Price List, and Estimates will be furnished by mail on application.

HADLEYS, Cooper Institute, N. Y.

H. P. STEVENS,

Choice Ship and Mess Stores,
Cor. Chelsea & Hensley Sts., CHARLESTOWN, Mass.

ALONZO RAND,

Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
80 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.

ALL Magazines and Newspapers, both American and Foreign, at club rates. Send for Catalogue. A. H. BOWEN & Co., 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Orange Powder

("Orange Mills," Established 1808.)

Orange Rifle,

Orange Lightning,

Orange Ducking,

Orange Creedmoor.

Military, Mining and Blasting Powder.

Electric Blasting Apparatus.

Manufactured and for Sale by

Lafin & Rand Powder Company.

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the

country.

Send postal card for illustrated descriptive

pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder

Mailed FREE.